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CRERAR, OWENS

AND

ALLIED FAMILIES

CRERAR, OWENS

AND

ALLIED FAMILIES

A STUDY IN GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

Compiled and Privately Printed for

MARIE G. CRERAR

By

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, Inc.

NEW YORK

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Dedication

This volume of Family Records Gives
in Broad Outline the Story of the Lives of

John Crerar

and

Dr. John Edwin Owens

Distinguished Figures in Chicago Life
of Years Just Past
And to Them This Volume, With Its Wealth
of Interesting and Notable
Family History, is

Dedicated by

Mrs. Marie Girvin Crerar

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MACKINTOSH (CRERAR) ARMS

Arms—Quarterly, first, or, a lion rampant gules; second, argent, a dexter hand fesseways couped at the wrist and holding a human heart gules; third azure, a boar's head couped or; fourth, or, a lymphad, her oars in saltire, sable.

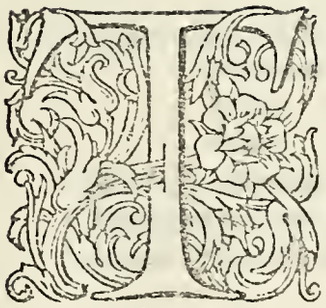
Crest—A cat-a-mountain saliant guardant proper.

Supporters—Two cats proper.

Motto—Over the crest: Touch not the cat, but a glove.

(Arms in possession of family.)

Crerar



THIS Scottish surname is a very unusual one. Of this sept the late Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh (*Minor Septs of Clan Chattan*) writes: "Originally Mackintoshes it is a matter of tradition that the name took its rise in the person of a prominent member owing his safety to concealment from his foes in a manner similar to that connected with the Lobans of Drumderfit."

An interesting letter regarding the Crerars and signed "A Trans-Atlantic Crerar," appeared in the *Celtic Magazine* of May, 1880. The following is an extract from this letter.

> My Ancestors were always called Mackintoshes in Gaelic, and my grandfather is so designated, though a Crerar, on his tombstone in the churchyard of his native glen in Perthshire. Before the Breadalbane clearances many families of the name of Crerar resided at Glenquaich and at Loch Tayside, who used to muster at the Kenmore markets arrayed in the genuine Mackintosh tartan, and wearing sprigs of boxwood in their Highland bonnets. There are many on this side of the Atlantic now calling themselves Mackintoshes who were at home known as Crerars.

The Mackintoshes are supposed to have derived their name from the Gaelic word "Toisich,". signifying the oldest cadet. They have always held a most distinguished part in Clan Chattan history, and were among the vassals of the Lord of the Isles. The modern seat of the Chief of Mackintosh is at Moy Hall, near Inverness.

(Frank Adams: *The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands,* pp. 81, 82, 162.)

I

PETER CRERAR, first of the name of whom we have record, was born at Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1785, and died at Pictou, Nova Scotia,

MACKINTOSH (CRERAR)

Arms—Quarterly, first, or, a lion rampant gules; second, argent, a dexter hand fesseways couped at the wrist and holding a human heart gules; third, azure, a boar's head couped or; fourth, or, a lymphad, her oars in saltire, sable.

Crest—A cat-a-mountain saliant guardant proper.

Supporters—Two cats proper.

Motto—Over the crest; Touch not the cat, but a glove.

(Arms in possession of family.)

OWEN (OWENS)

Arms—Azure, a chevron between three dolphins naiant embowed argent.

(T. Glenn: *Merion in the Welsh Tract*, pp. 35, 113. Arms in possession of family.)

HATTON

Arms—Azure a chevron between three garbs or.

Crest—A pegasus courant argent, winged, maned, and hoofed or, ducally gorged of the last.

Motto—*Nil conscire sibi.* (Arms in possession of family.)

JAMAR

Arms—Or, a boar's head sable; in the dexter chief a mullet of six points azure.

Crest—The mullet.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.* Arms for Jamar de Monfort of Liège, Belgium.)

FORD

Arms—Per fesse or and ermine a lion rampant azure.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant.

(Burke: *General Armory.* Arms in possession of the family.)

HYLAND

Arms—Gules, semée of lozenges vair, a canton or.

Crest—On a mural coronet a garb, thereon a bird proper.

(Arms in possession of the family.)

MACKINTOSH

The shield is divided into four parts. The first is gold; in heraldry, this denotes nobility, wealth and authority. The jewel is the topaz. The lion represents strength, courage and generosity and symbolizes these qualities in the armsbearer. The second part of the shield is silver; in heraldry this stands for purity, justice and peace. The jewel is the pearl. The hand symbolizes the holding high of noble virtues, especially that of an honorable name. The heart denotes sincerity, frankness and candor. The third part of the arms is blue; in heraldry this denotes truth, loyalty and devotion. The jewel is the sapphire. The ancients had the habit of killing a pig for a feast, whenever they went into an alliance or agreement, and over the parts thereof swore the oath of allegiance. For this reason the boar's head in an armorial ensign is used as a symbol of loyalty. The fourth part of the shield is also gold and represents the same as the first. The lymphad symbolizes that the armsbearer traveled to foreign lands, also symbol of prosperity and happiness. The cat of the crest and those used as supporters symbolizes freedom and cheerfulness, indefatigability pursuing the enemy until brought to bay. The motto: Touch not the cat, but a glove.

OWEN (OWENS)

The shield is blue; in heraldry this denotes truth, loyalty and devotion. The jewel is the sapphire. The chevron represents the gable rafters of a roof and were often given to ambassadors and eminent statesmen as a reward for the protection (as under a roof) they gave their King and country. The dolphin is considered by mariners to be the harbinger of a storm, in armory to denote a courier.

HATTON

The shield is blue; in heraldry this denotes truth, loyalty and devotion. The jewel is the sapphire. The chevron represents the gable rafters of a roof and were often given to ambassadors and eminent statesmen as a reward for the protection (as under a roof) they gave their King and country. The garbs are the emblem of agriculture, denoting prosperity. The winged horse or pegasus is the emblem of swiftness. The motto: *Nil conscire sibi.*

JAMAR

The shield is gold; in heraldry this denotes nobility, wealth and authority. The jewel is the topaz. The ancients had the habit of killing a pig for a feast, whenever they went into an alliance or agreement, and over the parts thereof swore the oath of allegiance. For this reason the boar's head in an armorial ensign is used as a symbol of loyalty. The mullet of the arms and that of the crest symbolizes fame, brilliancy and happy conditions.

FORD

The shield is divided in fesse; the fesse represents the girdle worn over the armor by officials of rank at certain important court functions. The first part of the shield is gold, in heraldry this denotes nobility, wealth and authority. The jewel is the topaz. The second part of the arms is ermine; in ancient times ermine was the so-called royal fur. Only those of noble blood were allowed to bear it in their arms. The lion represents strength, courage and generosity and symbolizes these qualities in the armsbearer. The lion of the crest symbolizes the same as that in the arms.

HYLAND

The shield is red; in heraldry this denotes boldness, daring, blood and fire, "a burning desire to spill one's blood for God and country." The lozenges represent the honesty and constancy of the armsbearer. The jewel is the ruby. The mural coronet of the crest symbolizes that the armsbearer either captured a strong hold belonging to the enemy or he and his men successfully defended a fortress left to their care. The garb symbolizes prosperity. The bird symbolizes wisdom and swiftness.

Mackintosh
(Crerar)

Owen
(Owens)

Hatton

Jamar

Ford

Hyland

November 5, 1856. The inscription on his tombstone reads: "To the memory of Peter Crerar esquire, a native of Breadalbane, Scotland, Died November 5th, 1856, aged 71 years. He left a wife and seven sons." He revealed early in life those sturdy qualities, traditional in the Scottish race, which carry efforts forward to achievement. His mechanical aptitude dictated his choice of profession as an engineer. He devoted himself to the planning, surveying and construction of roads, in and around Breadalbane. In the course of Peter Crerar's duties, he drew up the plans for the building of a railroad, and appeared before the authorities in Great Britain for approval. In 1836, Peter Crerar surveyed and began the construction of the first railroad in British North America, called the Albion & Mines Railroad. The rolling stock came from England on the sailing ships "Samson," "Hercules," and "Hybernia." Upon the completion of the roads, wood-burning locomotives, called the "Albion" and "Samson," the first of their kind, were used over the distance of six miles between the mines and Pictou Harbor.

In 1817, Mr. Crerar allowed one wing of his home to be used as classrooms for a school which became the Pictou Academy. This school continued until a more suitable establishment could be had. For twenty years the students were required to wear red gowns of light merino, after the fashion of Scottish universities.

Peter Crerar married Ann Clark, who was born in 1791 and died in 1865. She was called Ann Clark of "Nessintilly," the name of the Clark property, as it was the custom in the early days to name the family after their estate. "Nessintilly," in Gaelic, means "the junction of two rivers," and this would be where the Spey and Truim joined near Newtonmore. Ann Clark, of "Nessintilly," had two sisters; one married a Stewart of Beliad. They had two children: 1. Jane Stewart, married a Robertson, of Banocher. 2. Charles Stewart, was a lawyer in Inverness and there he owned Brin Mar, where he resided; married a Macpherson, of Glen Truim, and were the parents of two children: Grace and Charles. The other sister married James Macpherson, of Nuide, on the Spey River.

Ann Clark, of "Nessintilly," was first cousin to the Clarks of Dalawest. There was quite a large family and two sons, John and Malcolm, entered the army. John was a lieutenant in the 92d Gordon Highlanders at Waterloo. His medal is in possession of J. P. Crerar, of Ottawa, Canada (1940). Malcolm served in the artillery. There were also three daughters who married army men, Colonel Rideout, Colonel Boileau and Colonel Metcalf.

Children:

1. William Grant.
2. James, married Janet MacTier Young, daughter of General Frederick Young and his wife, who was a Miss Jenkins. James Crerar was a deputy surgeon-general in the Crimean War, being surgeon of the 4th Battalion, 69th Rifles, and was awarded the Queen's and Turkish Medals, now in the possession of J. P. Crerar, of Ottawa, Canada. James Crerar died in Inverness, Scotland. The poet, Lord Lovelace, married a sister of the wife of General Young. General Young established a Ghurka regiment in India, and was a relative of Lord Loch, of Lake. The Youngs were the owners of Rathlin Island off the northeast coast of Ireland.
3. David. He and his brothers were men of large stature. He made a considerable fortune selling lumber in England. An epic story of his day was that he bound an old ship together with chains and sailed himself to England, as all other vessels were in service.
4. *John,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

JOHN CRERAR, son of Peter and Ann (Clark) Crerar, was born in Breadalbane, Scotland, 1814-15, and died in Canada, December 26, 1889. He came, with his parents, to Canada, at the age of three years. The Crerars removed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, from Pictou, retaining the latter residence for use as a summer home.

Mr. Crerar never gave his whole time to one profession, as other interests engaged his attention. He was a ship owner in Pictou and later became president of a bank in Halifax. His life was filled with effort splendidly directed. Those who knew him in many of the various paths that he trod testified to the high motives that actuated him at all times. He was in all respects an ideal citizen, with a generous spirit, ready to advance the fortunes of those about him, and in a very real sense the poor and friendless were his friends. Upon retirement from business Mr. Crerar removed to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he made his home.

John Crerar married, in 1855, Jane Kate Hatton. (Hatton III.)

Children:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. Jane Kate.

3. Laura.
4. James Peter.
5. Henry, died in infancy.
6. Henry. (Records in possession of the family.)

III

JOHN CRERAR, son of John and Jane Kate (Hatton) Crerar, was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, January 7, 1857, and died at Lake Forest, Illinois, November 30, 1932. He attended the Pictou Academy, the school his grandfather was instrumental in establishing. At the age of eleven years, he was sent to England, where he attended King's School, Canterbury, founded in 598 by St. Augustus himself; the Inverness Academy and Glasgow University, where he distinguished himself as an athlete, rowing "stroke," on the all varsity crew, winning the cup in 1877. John Crerar began his active career in Scotland, working for a time in a ship owner's office, paying the firm to do so.

In 1879, however, he returned to America, with a letter of introduction from Lord Leith of Fivy, to the president of the Joliet Steel Company, where he obtained a position, remaining there for five years. In 1884, seeking larger opportunities, he entered into business for himself, and in 1889, in association with R. Floyd Clinch, established the firm of Crerar, Clinch & Company, dealers in coal, coke, iron and ore. With the rapid growth of this enterprise, the company attained a position of dominance in its field, and Mr. Crerar, as its executive head, built up a highly successful organization. Upon his retirement, October 1, 1923, Crerar, Clinch & Company was absorbed by the Crerar, Clinch Coal Company, which continues in operation.

Mr. Crerar's position in the business world reflected his remarkable executive capacity and the fine energy which always distinguished him. In spite of the pressure of his own affairs, he recognized the claims of civic and benevolent enterprise and did not refuse the obligation he felt to assume the leadership in worthy causes. He was for many years a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago. From 1916 to 1918, John Crerar was president of the Canadian Red Cross Fund in Chicago, where he received royal thanks in the form of the Queen Victoria Cross, instituted in 1857, as a reward for individual instances of merit and valor, for his aid to the British. He served as a director of the Auditorium Association at Chicago, and was an active member of the English-speaking Union. Mr. Crerar served as president, for several years, of the St. Andrews Society and was a member of many clubs, including the Chicago Club,

the Onwentsia Club, the Saddle and Cycle Club, and the Casino Club, all of Chicago, Illinois, and the Canadian Club of London, England. During the four years of residence in Scotland, he was a member of the First Lanark Rifles.

Following his retirement in 1923, Mr. Crerar spent much of his time in travel, until failing health made it difficult for him to leave home. He contributed fully to the growing life of the city, and the value of his career lay not only in its accomplishments, but in its many constructive influences. In his success, he was a type of the American business leader of our day, but those who were privileged to know him intimately recognized most fully his individual worth of character and the many appealing qualities of his active and broadly cultured mind. The Crerar home was one of the finest in the city of Chicago for many years.

John Crerar married, in 1900, Marie Girvin Owens. (Owens IV.)

Children:

1. Marie Owens, born April 7, 1901; married (first) Robert Henry Reid; (second) Donald Downs. Child of the first marriage:
   i. John Crerar Reid.
2. Catharine Hatton, born October 24, 1907, died March 19, 1936.

(*Ibid.*)

OWEN (OWENS) ARMS

Arms—Azure, a chevron between dolphins naiant embowed argent.

(T. Glenn: *Merion in the Welsh Tract*, pp. 35, 113. Arms in possession of family.)

Owens

WENS as a surname was first used to indicate the "son of Owen." A large number of the bearers of this name are of Welsh origin, the usual source of surnames in Wales being the personal or baptismal name.

Maryland being the ancestral State of the greater number of the family it is fitting to say Kent County claims the honors of being the most ancient settlement and of inheriting the oldest organized government in Maryland. Kent County originally included the whole Eastern Shore and was under the government of an officer styled the "Commander of the Isle of Kent." Talbot County was taken from Kent in 1661, Somerset in 1666, Cecil in 1674, and in 1695 Kent Island was attached to Talbot, but in 1706 it was given to Queen Anne County.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I

JONAS OWENS, progenitor of the family in America, came from Wales in the early part of 1800, settling in Maryland, probably in or near Baltimore. Later he resided in Cecil County. He was a shipowner operating out of Baltimore. He was deceased in October, 1836, as is shown by the following record:

> Bond—Know all men that we John Owens, James Hasson, John N. Black and Hugh Browne of Cecil County are firmly held . . . . in the sum of ten thousand dollars . . . . The condition of the above obligation being that the above John Owens and James Hasson shall well and truly perform the office of Administrator . . . . of Jonas Owens late of Cecil County, Deceased.
>
> In presence of
>
> Henry Miller, Register.
>
> October 1836. (Signed) John Owens
>
> Recorded 5th, James Hasson
>
> John N. Black
>
> Hugh Browne.

The record given below indicates that the wife of Jonas Owens was Hannah:

> Bond—Know all men that we John Owens, James Hasson, John N. Black and Hugh Browne, are firmly held and bound . . . . The conditions of the obligation being that the above bound John Owens and James Hasson shall well and truly perform the office of Administrator of Hannah Owens late of Cecil County, deceased.
> Signed and record as above.

Jonas Owens married Hannah. They were the parents of a son:

1. *John,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of the descendants of the family. *Cecil County, Maryland, Administration Accounts,* Vol. XII, Folio 84.)

II

JOHN OWENS, son of Jonas and Hannah Owens, died in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1874. A graduate of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, he might easily have followed a successful professional career, but preferred the life of the plantation, to which he was accustomed from early childhood. He became a planter with extensive land holdings at Charlestown, Cecil County, and was owner of many slaves. He hunted, having his own hounds. Soon after the close of the Civil War, Mr. Owens removed to Baltimore, but retained his land holdings in the country.

John Owens was married in Cecil County, Maryland, November 26, 1835, by the Rev. Mr. Finney, to Martha Jane Black.

Children:

1. *John Edwin,* of whom further.
2. Ann R.
3. Hannah Louise, whose will was dated September 1, 1894, in Cecil County.

(*Ibid. Cecil County, Maryland, Marriage Licenses, 1777-1840. Cecil County, Maryland, Wills,* Liber 1, Folio 223.)

III

DR. JOHN EDWIN OWENS, son of John and Martha Jane (Black) Owens, was born at Charlestown, Cecil County, Maryland, October 16, 1836, and died in Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1922. He spent his early years on

his father's plantation at Charlestown. His preliminary education he received in private schools of the county, and subsequently attended West Nottingham and Elkton academies. He completed his academic training under Dr. Edwin Arnold, of Mt. Washington, Maryland, a noted scholar of the day, and shortly thereafter began the study of medicine at Elkton with Dr. Justice Dunnott, the most distinguished surgeon of the section, and his son, Dr. Thomas J. Dunnott. In further preparation for his chosen career, he completed two full courses at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1862. During this period it was his privilege to study surgical anatomy and operative surgery with Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, a famous Philadelphia surgeon.

After his graduation from Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Owens was appointed resident physician at Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained for thirteen months. He was determined to render the fullest service possible to his profession and accordingly was moved to disregard the tradition of prominent Maryland families whereby the sons, even when educated to a profession, returned to the family seat and settled there at the completion of their education.

Early in 1863, Dr. Owens volunteered his services to the hospital branch of the medical department of the Union Army, and was assigned to duty in Chicago at the military hospital there. From that time until his death, almost sixty years later, his activities centered in this city. Shortly after his arrival he became one of the founders of the newly organized St. Luke's Hospital and was attending surgeon at this institution from 1865 until 1912. Thereafter he was senior consulting surgeon. His precision of mind, conscientiousness and native aptitude all were reflected in his professional success. He became not only one of Chicago's most prominent surgeons, but a respected leader of his profession throughout the country. As a colleague wrote of him more than forty years ago:

> Dr. Owens stands in the front of his profession in which he is conceded to be not only a leader in Chicago, but to rank amongst the eminent surgeons of this country. He is an indefatigable worker and an enthusiast in his profession, devoting to it his ripe experiences, his untiring energy and his great skill.

Throughout his career, he gave generously of his time and energy to the advancement of his profession as a whole and the training of younger men on whom the future must necessarily depend, winning a reputation as an educator

which was no less distinguished than his fame as a practitioner. From 1867 to 1871 he was a lecturer on surgical diseases of the urinary tract in Rush Medical College, and from 1871 to 1882 lectured at the same institution on the principles and practice of surgery. From 1879 to 1882 he was professor of orthopedic surgery there, and from 1877 to 1883 professor of principles and practice of surgery in the Woman's College. In 1882 he accepted the chair of operative surgery and surgical anatomy in the Chicago Medical College, now the medical department of Northwestern University, and in 1891 became professor of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery at Chicago Medical College. Following his retirement, he became professor emeritus of surgery of Northwestern Medical School.

Dr. Owens' professional accomplishments brought him his professional honors. He was elected a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, the American Surgical Association, the American Medical Association and the Chicago Surgical Society. He was appointed medical director of the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893 and performed the executive duties of that office with notable zeal and efficiency. Dr. Owens was also a member of the Chicago Medico-Historical Society. For a quarter of a century he was superintending surgeon of the Illinois Central Railway, and at the time of his death had been, for many years, chief consulting surgeon of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. He was an active member of the American Association of Railway Surgeons, and an honorary member of the Association of Chief Surgeons of Railroads. He contributed freely to the medical literature of the period and was the author of many papers on surgical subjects. Apart from his professional interests, he was keenly alive to the varied pleasures of the mind and was fond of outdoor life, particularly hunting and shooting. He was a member for some years of the Tolleston Shooting Club and of The Calumet Club of Chicago. In regard to his personal characteristics, the following revealing paragraph, written by a contemporary, may be quoted:

> He is a man of broad reading, liberal culture and keen perceptions, to whom travel in this country and abroad has been a potent factor in storing with knowledge a receptive and reflective mind. He is a clear thinker, a logical reasoner, and speaks well and to the point on any subject under consideration. He is genial in disposition and social by nature, possesses generous impulses combined with deliberate judgment and has a large circle of warm friends and admirers, both within and outside of the medical fraternity.

He died in his eighty-seventh year. The honors which came to him in his long life were hardly less numerous than the years he bore. His career constitutes a chapter in the development of American surgery and his name occupies a lasting place in the record he helped to write.

Dr. John Edwin Owens married, December 30, 1869, at Elkton, Maryland, Alethia Sophia Jamar. (Jamar IV.)

Child:

1. *Marie Girvin,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of the family.)

IV

MARIE GIRVIN OWENS, daughter of Dr. John Edwin and Alethia Sophia (Jamar) Owens, born November 29, 1871, Chicago, Illinois, married John Crerar. (Crerar III.) (*Ibid.*)

HATTON ARMS

Arms—Azure a chevron between three garbs or.
Crest—A pegasus courant argent, winged, maned, and hoofed or, ducally gorged of the last.
Motto—*Nil conscire sibi.* (Arms in possession of the family.)

Hatton

I

OBERT HATTON was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1773 and died at the age of fifty-one in Pictou, Nova Scotia, where he was buried September 9, 1824. A lawyer by profession, he was an attorney of the Exchequer Court. He and his family emigrated to Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1813, leaving Ireland because of the troublesome times and the consequent insecurity of living. The following two letters refer to him and show how he obtained his first property in Pictou:

To His Excellency Sir John Coape Sherbrooke K B Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia Vice Admiral of the same &c &c

The Humble Memorial of Robert Hatton of Pictou in the said Province Esqre Sollicitor in Chancery and an Attorney in Ireland and one of the Attorneys of the Supreme Court of this Province

Sheweth

That Memorialist is an Immigrant from Ireland from whence he with his Family came and are for some time past Settled at Pictou in this Province

That he has a Wife Jana and Numerous Family of ten Children and intends with them to Settle and reside in this Province

That he has no lands and never got a Grant under His Majesty in this Province or elsewhere

May it therefore please your Excellency to Order him a Suitable Grant of Lands in this Province for the use of himself and Numerous Family.

And he will pray

ROBT. HATTON
Pictou 8th Feby 1814.

To His Excellency Sir John C. Sherbrooke K.B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies &c &c

The Humble Memorial of Robert Hatton of Pictou in the said Province Esquire Attorney at Law &c

Sheweth

That your Memorialist is an Emigrant from Ireland from whence he has with a Numerous Family came and settled at Pictou where he follows his said Profession, but has never Received any land or Grant of Land from Government.

That your Memorialist has a Wife and ten Children, several of whom are in Ability to clear and cultivate the Ground, that he has taken the Oaths of Allegiance &c

May it therefore please your Excellency to Grant him some Land for himself and Numerous Family of Children in any unlocated Spot, in such Quantity as his rank in life and number of his Family require And as to your Excellency may seem meet

And he will pray ROBT. HATTON

The above Named Memorialist personally appeared before me Simon Fraser Esqr one of His Majestys Justices of the Peace for the County of Halifax and being duly Sworn Saith that the foregoing Memorial is true in matter of fact as therein Set forth.

Sworn before me at Pictou this 14th day of June 1814

S. FRASER, J.P.

Robert Hatton quickly adjusted himself to his new home and became a leading citizen there. The first Presbyterian organization was formed through his efforts aided by a Doctor Johnson. He donated, in 1824, the money for the construction of the first church in Pictou. This was named St. James, but was not completed until 1827 by his son Henry. After his death his family continued to assist in its erection by further gifts of money. The church was consecrated April 16, 1829, by Bishop Inglis. In 1847 the church was lengthened and, in 1866, the transept was added. The same year the Pictou district was erected into the Parish of St. James by order of the Governor in Council.

Robert Hatton married Jane, and among their children was *Henry,* of whom further.

(Patterson. *Pictou County.* Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

HENRY HATTON, son of Robert and Jane Hatton, was born in Gorey, County Wexford, Ireland, June 1, 1791, and died at Pictou, Nova Scotia, July 31, 1853. On the wall of the chancel of the present Church of St. James, at Pictou, is the following inscription on a tablet which was removed from the first church building:

> To the memory of Henry Hatton Esq., a native of Gorey Wexford, Ireland who died July 31st 1853 aged 59 years. Distinguished for integrity as a merchant, loyalty as a subject, kindness as a friend, affection as a parent, and liberality towards this church. His loss is deeply felt by all and especially by his wife who has erected this tablet as a grateful tribute to his many VIRTUES.

The east window of the church, a fine triple window of stained glass, has the following inscription in the bottom of the window:

> To the Glory of God and to the beloved memory of Henry and Mary Anne Hatton. Put in 1880.

Henry Hatton was a member of the House of Assembly from 1843 to 1847. He was also a member of the Legislature and the first church warden of St. James parish. He was one of the largest shipbuilders in the county and the owner of a large set of buildings known as "Hatton's Wharf."

Henry Hatton married Mary Anne Brown, who died April 3, 1876, daughter of Russell Brown, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Children:

1. Mary Anne, born in 1829, died August 11, 1889; married Rev. David Moore.
2. Henry, "died July 12th 1833 age 2 and a half years."
3. *Jane Kate,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

III

JANE KATE HATTON, daughter of Henry and Mary Anne (Brown) Hatton, was born January 6, 1833, and died January 9, 1896. She married John Crerar. (Crerar II.) (*Ibid.*)

JAMAR ARMS

Arms—Or, a boar's head sable; in the dexter chief a mullet of six points azure.
Crest—The mullet.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.* Arms for Jamar de Monfort of Liège, Belgium.)

Jamar

THE Jamar family originated in France, but has long been established in America, where those who bear the name have proven themselves true citizens and nation builders.

I

HENRI JAMAR, progenitor of the family in America, was born in France in 1745 and died in December of 1789 or 1793.

An interesting account of Henri Jamar is shown in the family records, as follows:

> Our ancestor, Henri Jamar, with his wife, Jeanne and family, came to America about 1770, they located in Alexandria, Virginia, and bought a tract of land, the site of the present Alexandria, for 750 pounds of tobacco, and sold it later for 950 pounds, and moved to Pennsylvania, and lived near Harrisburg. He was an officer in the Pennsylvania Regiment during the Revolutionary War. Henry Jamar, his son, married Rebecca McCauley, who was also an ancestor of Judge McCauley, of the Orphan's Court of Elkton. He told me this himself in 1887. This son, Henry, was a Lieut. in a Regiment of the Pennsylvania line. I was so informed by the land commissioner of that state in 1890, and that a tract of land was granted to Lieut. Jamar on account of said service, in the western part of the state, and gave location of it.
>
> I think that Henri Jamar must have been a man of means, to pay the heavy cost of bringing his family to this country, and buy land at a price equal to $4,000.00—quite a sum in those days.
>
> (From the collection of M. J.)

Henri Jamar married Jeanne, surname unknown. She married (second) John Smith; (third) Patrick Foy.

Children of Henri and Jeanne Jamar:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.
2. Betsy.

(*The Biographical Encyclopædia of Maryland and District of Columbia,* pp. 358, 359. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

HENRY JAMAR, son of Henri and Jeanne Jamar, was born in 1788 and died in 1844. While a boy he removed from Alexandria, Virginia, about 1800, to Newark, Delaware, and subsequently to Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, where he resided until his death. He served in the Delaware Militia in the War of 1812. He was one of the pioneers of Methodism in that town, a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued an active and useful member of the church during his life. He was honored for his integrity and piety, and beloved by all in the community.

Henry Jamar married (first), April 9, 1812, Rebecca McCauley, who was born in 1792 and died January 15, 1827, daughter of James and Hannah McCauley. He married (second), in Cecil County, Maryland, July 5, 1827, Caroline Shiplie.

Children of first marriage:

1. James Henry, died in 1855; a prominent attorney of unusual oratorical abilities and great personal and political popularity; representing Cecil County in the Legislature, and at the time of his death held the office of Register of Wills; married, in Cecil County, Maryland, by Rev. McFarland, November 9, 1832, to Violetta R. Scott.
2. *Reuben Davis,* of whom further.

(*Ibid. Cecil County, Maryland, Marriage Licenses, 1777-1840,* pp. 52, 64. *Delaware Archives,* Vols. IV and V.)

III

REUBEN DAVIS JAMAR, son of Henry and Rebecca (McCauley) Jamar, was born in Elkton, Maryland, June 5, 1815, died December 1, 1878, and was buried in Elkton. He was named for an intimate friend of his father's, Rev. Reuben Davis, an educator and distinguished divine of the Presbyterian Church. Reuben Davis Jamar received his education at the Newark and Elkton academies. In 1849 he was appointed an Inspector of Customs in the Baltimore Customs House by Colonel George P. Kane, Collector, under the administration of President Millard Fillmore. This was Mr. Jamar's first appearance in public life.

Four years previously he had been the candidate of the Whig party for the office of sheriff, and though the county was so largely Democratic, Mr. Jamar ran so far ahead of his ticket that the election was lost by only a few votes. Mr. Jamar remained Inspector of Customs until 1852, when he was appointed to a position on the old Union Line between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by Isaac R. Trimble, then general superintendent. He was soon transferred to a more important post on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. Here, by his courteous manners, he made a host of friends and won and retained the confidence and respect of all connected with the management of the road. While thus employed, the death of his brother, James Henry Jamar, in 1855, created a vacancy in the office of Register of Wills, and though the judges of the Orphans' Court were of different political beliefs than Mr. Jamar, they selected and appointed him to fill the unexpired term. The railroad not being willing to lose the services of Mr. Jamar, he continued his relations with the company and had the duties of the Register of Wills performed by James W. Maxwell, a young lawyer of great personal popularity. In 1866 Mr. Jamar resigned his position with the railroad and engaged in the grain commission business at Elkton with William B. Thomas, the well-known flour and grain dealer of Philadelphia. In 1867 he was elected Register of Wills, and at the end of a six years' term, in 1873, he was reëlected to the same office. In his official capacity he was a painstaking, courteous, and obliging officer, commanding the esteem and respect of all, irrespective of party. He was a Mason and was a member of the Maryland Club of Baltimore.

The will of Reuben Davis Jamar is given below:

Cecil County, Maryland, Wills. ELKTON.
Will of Reuben D. Jamar. Liber F. Folio 142.

I Reuben D. Jamar of Cecil County, Maryland. I give to my wife Annie R. Jamar all of my real estate and personal estate during her lifetime, and after her decease I give and devise the whole of my property unto my children. John H. Jamar, Alethia Sophia Jamar, Anna R. Jamar, Reuben E. Jamar, Mitchell Jamar, Cora Jamar, Edwin Jamar, share and share alike.

I appoint my dear wife Annie R. Jamar sole Executrix.

Dated 24th day of June 1864.

In presence of R. D. JAMAR.
J. R. BROWN
EDW. W. STAPLES.
JAMES W. MAXWELL.

Recorded Dec. 19th, 1878.

The will of his wife, made some years later, is as follows:

Cecil County, Maryland, Wills. ELKTON.

Will of Anna R. Jamar of Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland. Liber J. Folio 36.

I Anna R. Jamar of Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland.

To my daughters Alethia S. Owens and Annie R. May my wearing apparel, etc.

I direct my executrix to sell all my property real and personal, the proceeds to be used to pay my debts and expenses, after the payment of said debts and expenses the remainder to be divided as follows. My children Alethia S. Owens, John H. Jamar, Annie R. May, Reuben E. Jamar, and Edward W. Jamar shall each be paid such sums of money without interest, as each of my said children have paid me for my support since the death of my daughter, Cora Jamar in November, 1892.

And the balance remaining after such payments are made shall equally be divided among my said children. Alethia S. Owens, John H. Jamar, Annie R. May, Reuben E. Jamar, and Edward W. Jamar.

Dated 9th day of November, 1895.

In presence of ANNA R. JAMAR.

JOHN S. WIRT

WM. R. WITWORTH

Recorded July 5th, 1898.

Reuben Davis Jamar married, in Cecil County, Maryland, March 6, 1838, Rev. McFarland officiating, Anna Rebecca Ford. (Ford V.)

Children:

1. *Alethia Sophia,* of whom further.
2. John Hyland, born July 22, 1840, died July 5, 1923; became a physician of Elkton; married Margaret Hollingsworth, who died in 1900, the daughter of William and Mary Hollingsworth.
3. Anna R., born in 1842, died at Chicago, Illinois, in 1911; married Richard May, of Elkton.
4. Reuben Emory, born in 1844, died in 1931; succeeded his father in the office of Register of Wills; married Victoria Barroll, of Holly Hall, Elkton, born in 1846 and died in 1878, daughter of James and Henrietta Barroll.
5. Caroline, born in 1846, died young.
6. Mitchell F., born in 1848; a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point.
7. Cora, born in 1850, died in 1892.

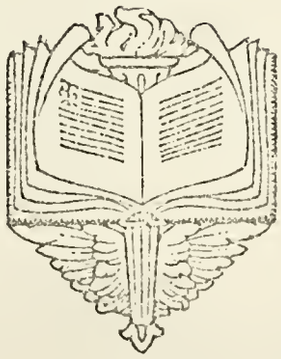
8. Mary, born January 28, 1851, died July 20, 1853.
9. Edwin W. (also called Edward), born in 1852.
10. Elizabeth, born July 11, 1855, died September 10, 1856.

(*The Biographical Encyclopædia of Maryland and the District of Columbia,* pp. 358, 359. *Cecil County, Maryland, Marriage Licenses, 1777-1840,* p. 66. *Cecil County, Maryland, Wills,* Liber F, Folio 142; Liber J, Folio 36. Gravestone inscriptions in Elkton Cemetery, Elkton, Maryland.)

IV

ALETHIA SOPHIA JAMAR, daughter of Reuben Davis and Anna Rebecca (Ford) Jamar, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, November 17, 1838, and died March 28, 1919. She married Dr. John Edwin Owens. (Owens III.)

(*Ibid.*)



FORD ARMS

Arms—Per fesse or and ermine a lion rampant azure.
Crest—A demi-lion rampant.

(Burke: *General Armory*. Arms in possession of family.)

Ford

AS Ford, signifying "belonging to ford" or "dweller at the stream crossing," is of local origin, the familiarity of this name is accounted for by the number of settlers naturally attracted to a locality which contained a ford. Thus many persons adopted their surnames from their surroundings. The surname Ford is found in numerous counties in England.

The earlier members of the Ford family entertained largely at their old home on the Elk River. This home was built of brick brought from England. In those days the brick was brought over in ships as ballast. The kitchen in this home had a brick floor and its fireplace was eight feet in width, with stone benches on either side of the chimney. In the jam of this fireplace was an oyster oven built in the shape of half a cylinder, where the oysters were roasted over hot ashes. During the Christmas festivities, the negro slaves received a holiday, whose length was governed by the time it took for an immense back log to burn through. The log chosen was usually as large and as green as possible so as to extend the holiday.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.* Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

I

RICHARD FORD, a descendant of Sir Charles Ford, of Abbyfield, England, was born in 1674 and died in 1733. He resided near Bohemia Manor, Maryland, and is mentioned in St. Stephen Parish, where his children were christened.

He married (first) Eleanor. He married (second) Susannah.

Children of second marriage:

1. Edward.
2. A daughter.
3. A daughter.

4. Richard.
5. John.
6. James.
7. George.
8. *Charles,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

CHARLES FORD, son of Richard and Susannah Ford, was born March 3, 1718-19, and died in April, 1765. He was a planter of Cecil County, Maryland, owning two hundred acres of land, part of "Three Bohemia Sisters." He served in the Colonial wars, 1740-48, and again in 1758. His will, dated April 4, and probated April 24, 1765, reads in part:

> I Charles Ford of Cecil County . . . . to my wife Cornelia Ford . . . . To son William Ford . . . . To son John Ford . . . . Should my sons die without issue, their shares to be equally divided between Josiah Ford, son of Richard Ford, and John Ford, son of John Ford, and Charles Elwood, son of James Elwood . . . . wife Cornelia Ford and friend John Veazey, Executors. In presence of Anthony Lynch, Samuel Simmons, William Taylor . . . .

Charles Ford married Cornelia Stoops, who survived him and married (second) Joshua Donehue.

Children:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. William.

(*Ibid. Cecil County, Maryland, Wills,* Liber BB, Folio 254, recorded in Elkton, Maryland.)

III

CAPTAIN JOHN FORD, son of Charles and Cornelia (Stoops) Ford, was of Old Fields Point, Cecil County, Maryland. He inherited part of Bohemia Manor from his father. His home was looted and partly burned by the British soldiers during the Revolutionary War, and later he repaired it. This house is still standing, with his name on it, at Old Fields Point, Maryland. He was captain of militia, in 1778.

Captain John Ford married Millicent Hyland. (Hyland—American Line —IV.)

Children:

1. Martha.
2. Camelia.
3. George W.
4. Arminta.
5. Rebecca.
6. *John Hyland*, of whom further.
7. Charles Tilden.
8. Stephen Lambert.
9. William. (Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

IV

JOHN HYLAND FORD, son of Captain John and Millicent (Hyland) Ford, was born April 8, 1784, and died September 15, 1833. He married (first) a lady whose name is not recorded. He married (second) Sophia Cosden. (Cosden V.) Her will, dated November 27, 1868, and probated December 30, 1874, reads, in part, as follows:

> I Sophia Ford widow of the late John H. Ford of Cecil County, Maryland . . . . To son Jeremiah C. Ford . . . . To daughter Millicent A. Ford Trust interest in Woodland called Stoney Range on Elk River. To sons William P. Ford and John F. Ford, the farm on which I now reside. To son Lambert G. Ford, interest in schooner now in possession of said Lambert . . . . To my daughter Anna R. Jamar, wife of Reuben D. Jamar, my house and lot in town of Elkton in fee simple. To my daughter Caroline S. Hagany . . . . A certain Bond of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. I devise the residue of my estate to my daughters Caroline S. Hagany, Anna R. Jamar, and Millicent A. Ford, to be divided amongst themselves according to the best judgment of my two daughters Caroline S. Hagany and Anna R. Jamar. I appoint my son William P. Ford and my daughter Anna R. Jamar, Trustees of my daughter Millicent A. Ford . . . . sons William P. Ford and Lambert G. Ford, Executors.

Children of second marriage:

1. John F.
2. Jeremiah C.
3. William P., bequeaths his estate to his brothers and sisters in his will.
4. Franklin, died before 1868, as he is not mentioned in his mother's will.
5. Lambert G.

6. Caroline S., married John P. Hagany.
7. *Anna R.*, of whom further.
8. Millicent A.

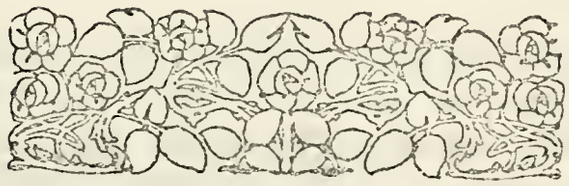
1620550

(*Cecil County, Maryland, Wills,* Liber E, Folio 477, recorded in Elkton, Maryland. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

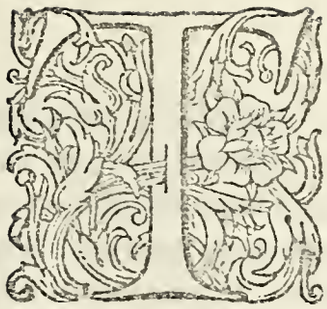
V

ANNA R. FORD, daughter of John Hyland and Sophia (Cosden) Ford, married Reuben Davis Jamar. (Jamar III.)

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)



Cosden



THIS family was one of the earliest to settle on the eastern shore of Maryland, being located there since 1640. Since there are few, if any, records extant previous to 1701 in our particular locality of interest, it has not been possible to verify some of these early traditions.

I

REV. ALPHONSO (1) COSDEN, the first of this line to be of record, was rector of Shrewsbury Parish, County Kent, England. He married Elizabeth. whose surname is not known. Among their children was *Alphonso (2)*, of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

REV. ALPHONSO (2) COSDEN, son of Rev. Alphonso (1) and Elizabeth Cosden, is said to have come to Maryland and erected the first parish of the church of England called Shrewsbury, after that of his father's in County Kent, England. Alphonso Cosden was one of the seven commissioners of Cecil County empowered by an act of the Colonial Assembly held at Annapolis May 21, 1730, to lay out the land and found a town to be called Ceciltown.

Rev. Alphonso (2) Cosden married Catherine, whose surname is not known. A son was *Thomas,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

III

THOMAS COSDEN, son of Rev. Alphonso (2) and Catherine Cosden, married Sophia, whose surname is not known. They were the parents of *Catherine,* of whom further (*Ibid.*)

COSDEN

IV

CATHERINE COSDEN, daughter of Thomas and Sophia Cosden, married Rev. Jeremiah Cosden. He was rector of Shrewsbury parish, of which he was a native, where he officiated without compensation, and North Sassafrass parish from 1792 to 1801. They had a daughter *Sophia,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V

SOPHIA COSDEN was the daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Catherine Cosden. During the War of 1812, living on the family estate on the Elk River, she saw the British Red-coats coming up the river to invade the countryside. As the family had been expecting them, they had concealed their valuables in a nearby pond and in the woods surrounding the house.

She married, as his second wife, Captain John Hyland Ford. (Ford IV.)

(*Ibid.*)

HYLAND ARMS

Arms—Gules, semée of lozenges vair, a canton or.
Crest—On a mural coronet a garb, thereon a bird proper.

(Arms in possession of the family.)

Hyland

YLAND is a variant of the old surname Highland, Heyland, and Heiland, which was first used to indicate a dweller at the "high land." The Hylands of Elk Neck, Maryland, were at one time one of the most numerous families in the country.

(Lower: *Patronymica Britannica.* George Johnston: *History of Cecil County, Maryland,* p. 522.)

The Family in England

I

JOHN (1) HYLAND (or Heyland, an early spelling of the name), was a freeholder of Branminge, Yalding, County Kent, England. Before 1522 he acquired land at Ticehurst, in the hundred of Shoswell, and died shortly after that time.

Children:

1. *Richard,* of whom further.
2. John, of Branminge and Ticehurst.

(Thomas A. Glenn: *The Family of Hyland,* London, 1929, pp. 6, 7.)

II

RICHARD HYLAND, son of John (1) Hyland (or Heyland), was the founder of the line of Hyland, of Waldron, Sussex, where this branch of the Hyland family, with few exceptions, were buried. Richard Hyland is mentioned as a freeholder in 1544.

Children:

1. *John (2),* of whom further.
2. Richard, of Waldron, who was buried June 3, 1586.

3. A daughter, who married John Horner.
4. Agnes, married Richard Woddome.
5. Annas, married Thomas Dennate.
6. Elizabeth, married a Wackate. (*Ibid.*, p. 7.)

III

JOHN (2) HYLAND, son of Richard Hyland, was a freeholder at Waldron. He married Agnes, who was buried in Waldron Church, December 20, 1588, she being then a widow.

Children:

1. *John (3)*, of whom further.
2. Richard, whose will was dated March 10, 1590-91.
3. Peter, of Waldron.
4. Anne, married Nicholas Fuller.
5. Andrew, of Headcorn; will dated December 26, 1625.
6. Mildred, buried October 6, 1604. (*Ibid.*, p. 8.)

IV

JOHN (3) HYLAND, son of John (2) and Agnes Hyland, was buried at Waldron Church, August 11, 1597. He was a large freeholder in the parish and overseer of the will of his uncle, Richard Hyland, June 1, 1586.

John (3) Hyland married, in 1562, Elizabeth, who was buried January 11, 1593-94.

Children:

1. John, baptized April 1, 1564.
2. Elizabeth, baptized April 28, 1566.
3. *Thomas*, of whom further.
4. A daughter, baptized June 15, 1572.
5. Anne, baptized July 8, 1577. (*Ibid.*, pp. 8, 9.)

V

THOMAS HYLAND, son of John (3) and Elizabeth Hyland, was baptized at Waldron, January 16, 1569, and died 1629-30. He held a very considerable estate in and about his native parish, and he was also a grazier and breeder of cattle on a large scale, as his ancestors had been before him.

Thomas Hyland married, at Waldron, Sussex, May 17, 1596, Agnes Woodman, of that parish, who died January 5, 1629.

Children:

1. Mary, baptized at Waldron, June 11, 1598.
2. John, died in New Romney, Kent, 1631-32.
3. Thomas, baptized April 23, 1604, living in 1631.
4. Samuel, baptized November 8, 1606.
5. *Nicholas,* of whom further.
6. William, baptized July 26, 1612.
7. Josias, baptized September 20, 1617.
8. Elizabeth, baptized July 14, 1620; married, 1640, John Naldred.
9. A daughter, Mary, second of the name. (*Ibid.,* 9-11.)

VI

NICHOLAS HYLAND, son of Thomas and Agnes (Woodman) Hyland, was baptized at Waldron, July 5, 1609, and died at the age of thirty-three, in September, 1642, leaving a nuncupative will. From the circumstances surrounding the same there is reason to believe that Nicholas Hyland had joined the Crown forces and made his will in the field when mortally wounded.

Nicholas Hyland married, license, September 25, 1632, Sarah Hunt, of Iden, Sussex.

Children:

1. John, buried at Headcorn, November 1, 1638.
2. William, buried at Headcorn, December 10, 1638.
3. *John (4),* of whom further.
4. Nicholas, baptized in 1642. (*Ibid.,* pp. 11-13.)

The Family in America

I

COLONEL JOHN (4) HYLAND, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Hunt) Hyland, was born between November 1, 1638, and the beginning of 1642. He died on his plantation in the province of Maryland, in February, 1695-96. Although tradition has it that he held a commission as colonel before going to Maryland, that rank more probably, in view of his youth at that time, was attained in the Provincial Militia. While the precise date of his arrival in the Maryland province is not known, it was shortly before December 14, 1665, when he obtained a survey for 250 acres of land, a part of the large tract of land on Elk Neck known as White Marsh, on St. John's Manor. He continued to add to

his landed estate, and June 1, 1685, acquired a tract of 2,305 acres known as "Tryumph," and eventually owned altogether 3,805 acres. At an early date the name of "Harmony Hall" was given to designate the Hyland plantations. The original mansion house was standing until the latter part of the nineteenth century, and its foundations are still to be seen.

Colonel John (4) Hyland married (first) Mary Dorrington. He married (second) Jane Johnson.

Children of second marriage:

1. *Nicholas*, of whom further.
2. John.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 13, 14. *Maryland Land Recorder*, Liber NS, No. B, Folio 76.)

II

NICHOLAS HYLAND, son of Colonel John (4) and Jane (Johnson) Hyland, died at "Harmony Hall" on December 25, 1719, at the age of thirty-six, his will being proved March 29, 1720. Little is known about Nicholas Hyland other than that he was active as a churchman and successful as a planter.

Nicholas Hyland married Millicent Johnson, who died in 1734.

Children:

1. Colonel Nicholas, of "Harmony Hall," died April 2, 1774. He was active in procuring the necessary legislation to incorporate the city of Charlestown; a member of the House of Delegates from Cecil County, and married Elizabeth.
2. *John (5)*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 14-17. Tombstone inscriptions from Hyland Family Graveyard on the farm owned by Dr. Norman Henry at Elk Neck, Maryland.)

III

CAPTAIN JOHN (5) HYLAND, son of Nicholas and Millicent (Johnson) Hyland, was born at "Harmony Hall," in 1716, and died there November 3, 1756. He was a planter and a captain in the Cecil County, Maryland, Militia.

Captain John (5) Hyland married, at North Elk Parish Church, April 29, 1739, Martha Tilden. (Tilden III.)

Children:

1. Rebecca, born January 19, 1740; married Josiah Kankey.
2. Nicholas, born October 15, 1742.

3. Stephen, born December 26, 1743, died March 19, 1806; became a colonel in the Revolutionary War. He gave a ball for Lafayette and his officers at "Harmony Hall" when the fleet was frozen in the Elk River.
4. John, born November 27, 1746.
5. Charles, born March 25, 1749.
6. Lambert, born July 25, 1752.
7. *Millicent,* of whom further.

(T. A. Glenn: *The Family of Hyland,* London, 1929, pp. 17, 18. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

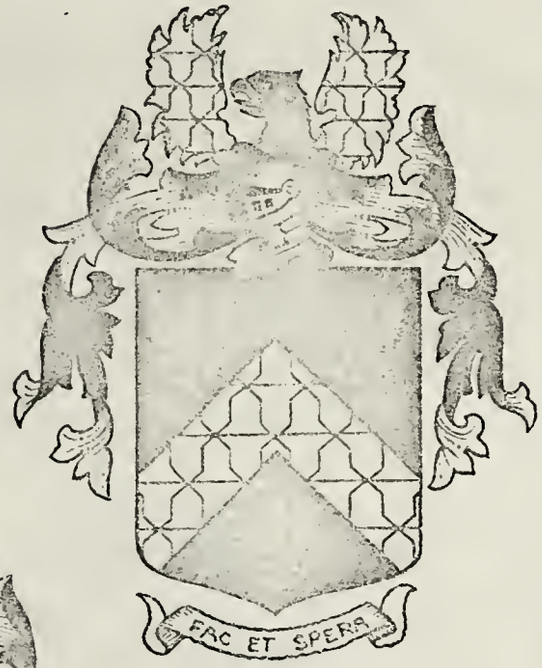
IV

MILLICENT HYLAND, daughter of Captain John and Martha (Tilden) Hyland, was born at Harmony Hall, February 12, 1754. She married Captain John Ford. (Ford III.) (*Ibid.*)

TILDEN ARMS

Arms—Azure, a saltire ermine, between four pheons or.
Crest—A battle-axe erect, entwined with a snake proper.
Motto—Truth and liberty. (Crozier: *General Armory.*)

Tilden

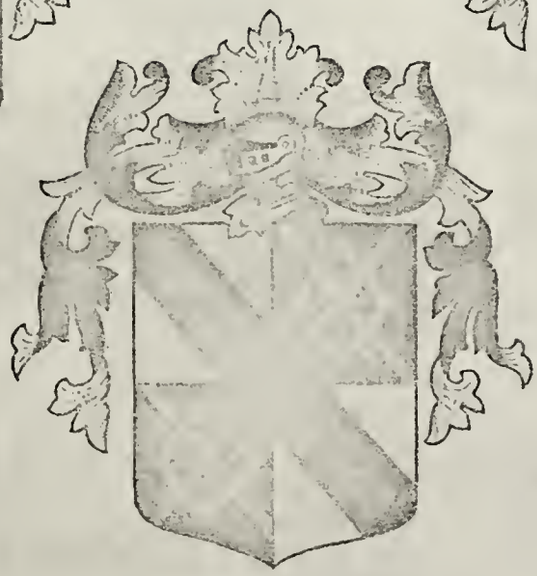


Wilmer

Tilghman

Whetenhall

Nevill



le Despenser

Symbolic:

TILDEN

The shield is blue; in heraldry this denotes truth, loyalty and devotion. The jewel is the sapphire. The saltire represents a ladder, which in ancient times was used by soldiers in scaling walls. Ermine, in olden times was the so-called royal fur and only those of noble blood were allowed to bear it in their arms. The pheons represents the barbed head of a spear and is emblematic of heroism, speed and liberty. The battle-axe of the crest symbolizes a brave and daring warrior. The snake in ancient times was always the symbol of life and death. The motto: Truth and liberty.

WILMER

The shield is red; in heraldry this denotes boldness, blood and fire, "a burning desire to spill one's blood for God and country." The jewel is the ruby. The chevron represents the gable rafters of a roof and were often given to ambassadors and eminent statesmen as a reward for the protection (as under a roof) they gave their King and country. Vairé originated from a fur of a kind of squirrel, the ver or vair. The eagles symbolizes authority, power and strength. The eagle's head of the crest symbolizes the same as the eagle of the arms. The wings symbolize the rise in the world by meritorious deeds. The motto: *Fac et spera.*

TILGHMAN

The shield is divided into two parts; the colors are black and silver; in heraldry this stands for a good reputation. The fesse represents the belt worn over the armor by officials of rank at certain important court functions. The lion represents strength, courage and generosity and symbolizes these qualities in the armsbearer. The crown symbolizes the loyal attachment given the "crown" in time of great need. The lion and crown of the crest symbolize the same as those in the arms. The motto: *Spes alit agricolam.*

WHETENHALL

The shield is green; in heraldry this denotes joy, health and happy conditions. The jewel is the emerald. The bend represents the shoulder belt worn over the armor by officials of rank at certain important court functions. Ermine in ancient times was the so-called royal fur, as only those of noble blood were allowed to bear it in their arms. The bordure is used to distinguish one branch of the family from another. Bezants are the old coins of Constantinople and brought back from the Holy Lands by the crusaders.

NEVILL

The shield is red; in heraldry this denotes boldness, daring, blood and fire, "a burning desire to spill one's blood for God and country." The jewel is the ruby. The saltire represents a ladder and was used in olden times by soldiers to enable them to scale walls. The rose is a special token of honor and symbolizes knighthood.

LE DESPENCER

The shield is silver and red; in heraldry this denotes daring. The fret in the second and third quarters is a figure resembling two sticks lying saltirewise and interlaced by a mascle, termed the Heralds' True Lovers' knot. The bend represents the belt worn over the armor by officials of rank at certain important court functions.

TILDEN

Arms—Azure, a saltire ermine, between four pheons or.
Crest—A battle-axe erect, entwined with a snake proper.
Motto—Truth and liberty. (Crozier: *General Armory.*)

WILMER

Arms—Gules, a chevron vairé azure and argent between three eagles displayed or.
Crest—An eagle's head or between two wings expanded vairé.
Motto—*Fac et spera.*
(Bolton: *An American Armory.* Burke: *General Armory.* Without motto.)

TILGHMAN

Arms—Per fesse sable and argent, a lion rampant reguardant doublequeued, counterchanged crowned or.
Crest—A demi-lion sable, crowned or.
Motto—*Spes alit agricolam.* (Matthews: *American Armoury.*)

WHETENHALL

Arms—Vert a bend ermine on a border engrailed gules eight bezants.
(Burke: *General Armory.*)

NEVILL

Arms—Gules, on a saltire argent, a rose of the field barbed and seeded proper.
(Burke: *General Armory.* Burke: *Peerage and Baronetage.*)

LE DESPENCER

Arms—Quarterly, argent and gules in the second and third quarters a fret or, over all a bend sable. (Burke: *General Armory.*)

Tilden

ACCORDING to C. W. Bardsley, in his volume on the origin of names, the surname Tilden was evidently adopted by persons living in or near a spot called "Tilden," in County Kent, England. Sir Bernard Burke, in his *Landed Gentry*, says: "The family of Tyldens (or Tildens) is one of great antiquity and has been seated in County Kent, England, for several centuries. The eldest branch became possessed of Milstead, England. The second branch removed to Sussex and one of its members emigrating founded the numerous Tildens of America. Possessing lands in Brenchley, Otterden and Tilmanstone and as far back as the reign of Edward III, we find William Tylden paying aid for lands in Kent when the Black Prince was knighted."

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.* Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

I

MARMADUKE (1) TILDEN, the first of the name of whom we have definite record, settled in Kent County, Maryland, in 1658, at Great Oak Manor, shortly after his arrival from Kent County, England. He died in September, 1671. He was a cousin to Sir Richard Tilden, who died in 1659, and grandson of Sir William (1) Tilden, of Great Tildens, who died June 23, 1613. Sir William (1) Tilden was descended from Sir Richard Tylden, who was living in the reign of Henry II and accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion to the Holy Land and fought under him during the crusades. Sir William (2) Tilden married Elizabeth Tonge, daughter of James Tonge, Esquire, of Turnstal, Kent.

Child:

1. *Marmaduke (2),* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

MARMADUKE (2) TILDEN, son of Marmaduke (1) Tilden, died June 20, 1726. He was of Great Oak Manor, Kent County, Maryland, and the owner of 36,350 acres of land in that county. He was church warden of St. Paul's parish, April 18, 1715.

Marmaduke (2) Tilden married Rebecca Wilmer. (Wilmer III.)

Child:

1. *Martha*, of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

III

MARTHA TILDEN, daughter of Marmaduke (2) and Rebecca (Wilmer) Tilden, died August 28, 1766. Following is a copy of her will:

> I, Martha Hyland of Cecil County, Province of Maryland . . . . To son Nicholas Hyland the care of my son Lambert and daughter Millicent until they come of age or marry. To son Stephen Hyland . . . . To son John Hyland . . . . To daughter Rebecca Kankey . . . . My son Nicholas Hyland to pay yearly to my mother Rebecca Wye the sum of . . . . Remainder of my estate to be divided among my children as follows . . . . Nichs, Stephen, John, Lambert, and Millicent . . . .
>
> In presence of
>
> NICHS HYLAND (signed) MARTHA HYLAND
>
> ISAAC HYLAND
>
> NICHOLAS HYLAND MILLER
>
> Probated 19th day of November, 1766.

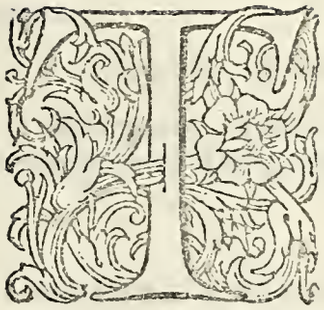
Martha Tilden married Captain John (5) Hyland. (Hyland—American Line—III.)

(*Ibid. Register of St. Mary Anne's Parish* [*North Elk Parish*], *Cecil County, Maryland. Cecil County, Maryland,* Wills, Liber BB, Folio 271.)

WILMER ARMS

Arms—Gules, a chevron vairé azure and argent between three eagles displayed or.
Crest—An eagle's head or between two wings expanded vairé.
(Bolton: *An American Armory.* Burke: *General Armory.*)
Motto—*Fac et spera* (Bolton: *An American Armory.*)

Wilmer



THIS surname was originally used to indicate the "son of Wilmar," an ancient personal name. It is found in very early records spelled Wilmar, Wilmer, Willmore, Wilmore and Willmire.

The Wilmers were of the country gentry of England and were Royalists. After Cromwell came to power they joined the Cavalier immigration of 1649-59 to escape Puritan intolerance and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

I

SIMON WILMER, of Kent County, Maryland, died in 1699. In 1687 he was a Justice of Their Majesties Court of Kent County, and served as a commissioner in 1684-85. He was a surveyor, in 1694-95, of St. Paul's parish, which was the first Church of England established in the Province of Maryland, and was one of the first vestrymen for that parish, January 24, 1693. "On the twenty-seventh of November, 1694, he took the oath of allegiance and abhorency and qualified as Clerk of the County." He represented the county of Kent in the House of Burgesses in 1698.

Simon Wilmer married Rebecca Tilghman. (Tilghman—American Line —II.) Among their children was:

1. *Lambert,* of whom further.

(*Ancestral Records and Portraits* [The Grafton Press], Vol. II, p. 475. *Maryland Archives,* Vol. VIII, p. 28. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

LAMBERT WILMER, son of Simon and Rebecca (Tilghman) Wilmer, was born November 16, 1689, and died in 1733. May 15, 1713, he was elected

vestryman of Shrewsbury parish, Maryland. He was prominent in the public life of Maryland, being a petitioner for the return of the government of Kent County to Lord Baltimore, after it had been usurped by John Good. April 18, 1715, and again in 1721 and in 1723 he was elected warden of St. Paul's parish. From 1719-21 he represented County Kent in the House of Burgesses. On May 15, 1727, he was a commissioner of County Kent.

He married Ann Pyner, daughter of Thomas Pyner, and they had one daughter:

1. *Rebecca,* of whom further.

(*Maryland Archives,* Vol. VIII, pp. 128-29. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

III

REBECCA WILMER, daughter of Lambert and Ann (Pyner) Wilmer, was born in Kent County, Maryland, March 4, 1703, and died in Cecil County, Maryland.

She married (first) Marmaduke (2) Tilden. (Tilden II.) She married (second) Rev. William Wye, rector of North Elk parish, and also rector of St. Stephen's parish and Wicomoco parish, Virginia, from 1727-31.

(*Cecil County, Maryland, Wills,* Liber BB, Folio 271. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

TILGHMAN ARMS

Arms—Per fesse sable and argent, a lion rampant reguardant doublequeued, counterchanged crowned or.

Crest—A demi-lion sable, crowned or.

Motto—*Spes alit agricolam.* (Matthews: *American Armoury.*)

Tilghman

HE Tilghman or Tylman family, of Holloway Court, County Kent, England, who were living there in the fifteenth century, trace their descent twelve generations back to John Tilghman or Tylman, contemporary with William the Conqueror.

(*Ancestral Records and Portraits* [The Grafton Press], Vol. II, p. 514.)

I

RICHARDUS or RICHARD TILGHMAN, of Holloway Court, County Kent, was living in 1400.

Children:

1. William.
2. *Thomas,* of whom further.

(*Ibid. Visitations of Kent,* in *Harleian Society Collection,* Vol. XV; Vol. LXXIV, p. 92; Vol. LXXV, p. 115.)

II

THOMAS TILGHMAN, son of Richardus or Richard Tilghman, had a son:

1. *William,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

III

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, son of Thomas Tilghman, died in 1541. He married Emma Avery, daughter of Thomas Avery.

Child:

1. *Richard,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

IV

RICHARD TILGHMAN, son of William and Emma (Avery) Tilghman, died about 1518. He was the father of:

1. *William,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

V

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, son of Richard Tilghman, was of Snodland, and died in 1594. He married, in 1575, Susannah Whetenhall. (Mrs. Marie [Owens] Crerar's Royal Descents from William the Conqueror XVIII, Charlemagne XXXII, Alfred the Great and Scottish Kings XXVI. They were the parents of:

1. *Oswald,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

VI

OSWALD TILGHMAN, son of William and Susannah (Whetenhall) Tilghman, was born in 1579 and died in 1628. He was of London, England.

Oswald Tilghman married, January 13, 1611, Abigail Taylor. Their son:

1. *Richard,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

DR. RICHARD TILGHMAN, son of Oswald and Abigail (Taylor) Tilghman, was progenitor of the family in America. He was born September 3, 1626, died at "The Hermitage," Maryland, January 7, 1676, and is buried there with his wife. He was a surgeon in the British Navy, and was one of the Parliamentarians who signed the petition to have justice done to Charles I. He came to America in 1660 and settled upon "Canterbury Manor," a tract of a thousand acres, granted to him by Lord Baltimore on July 17, 1659. The fact that the patent was issued before his arrival, indicates that he was offered a special inducement to come to the province.

He brought with him a record book, begun in 1540, during the life of his great-great-grandfather, William Tilghman. Included in the book is an account of his voyage to Maryland. Each generation has added its entries, and it is one

of the most complete family records in Maryland. The present-day descendants treasure this volume very highly.

Dr. Tilghman received numerous patents for land, which to Talbot County alone amounted to over eight thousand and two hundred acres. One of these patents was for "The Hermitage," in 1666. To this estate he removed, and it has been the family seat ever since. He served as high sheriff of Talbot County from 1670 to 1671.

Dr. Richard Tilghman married Maria Foxley.

Children:

1. *Rebecca,* of whom further.
2. Maria, married Matthew Ward.
3. Richard, born at "The Hermitage," February 23, 1672; married Anna Maria Lloyd.

(*Ancestral Records and Portraits* [The Grafton Press], Vol. II, pp. 514-15. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

REBECCA TILGHMAN, daughter of Dr. Richard and Maria (Foxley) Tilghman, married Simon Wilmer. (Wilmer I.)

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR ARMS

Arms—Gules, two lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

William the Conqueror

Flanders

Edward III
KING OF ENGLAND

House of Capet

Courtenay

Kings of Scotland

Symbolic:

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

The shield is red: in heraldry this denotes boldness, daring, blood and fire, "a burning desire to spill one's blood for God and country." The jewel is the ruby. The lion is extensively used in heraldry to symbolize a strong, courageous man, at the same time endowed with a generous disposition. William the Conqueror selected two lions for his armorial ensign.

FLANDERS

The shield is gold: in heraldry this denotes nobility, wealth and authority. The jewel is the topaz. The lion represents strength, courage and generosity and symbolizes these qualities in the armsbearer. The crown denotes nobility. The wings symbolize an aspiring genius, who rose in the world by meritorious and noble deeds. The war cry: *Vlaanderen den leeuw;* means: Flanders to the lion.

EDWARD III

King of England

The shield is divided into four parts, first and fourth blue, with fleur-de-lis, for France, second and third red, with three lions for England. He assumed the title of King of France, in supposed right of his mother, Isabel, daughter of Philip IV, who became that monarch's sole heir, as his three sons died issueless.

HOUSE OF CAPET

The shield is blue: in heraldry this denotes truth, loyalty and devotion. The jewel is the sapphire. The fleur-de-lis is the emblem of old royal France. Louis the First, King of France, was the first King to adopt the fleur-de-lis for his arms. The helmet and crown are one befitting his rank.

COURTENAY

The shield is gold; in heraldry this denotes nobility, wealth and authority. The jewel is the topaz. The three red roundles are heraldically termed Torteaux. In armory these roundles represent cakes of bread.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND

The shield is gold; in heraldry this denotes nobility, wealth and authority. The jewel is the topaz. The lion represents strength, courage and generosity and symbolizes these qualities in the armsbearer. The bordure is used in armory to distinguish one branch of a family from that of another. The helmet is one befitting his rank. The helmet is crowned with an imperial coronet. The lion of the crest symbolizes the same as those in the arms. The sceptre denotes authority. The sword symbolizes a warrior. The crown upon the lion's head is a crown of royalty. The supporters, two unicorns, are fictitious animals, conceived in the brain of a Greek artist, and embodied through the fertile fancy of the crusaders. The monks and heraldists of the middle ages devised a host of spiritual legends. They told of his pride, his purity, his endurance, his matchless spirit. "The greatness of his mind is such that he chooseth rather to die than be taken alive." Indeed he only was conquerable by a beautiful maiden. Its horn was held a sovereign specific against poison. Heraldically it is drawn with the body of a horse, the tail of the heraldic lion, the legs and feet of the deer, and the head of a horse, to which is added the twisted horn from which the animal is named and a beard. It implies strength of body and symbolizes virtue of mind, as it shuns sin like poison. The crown and chain denote something captured. The banner held by the dexter supporter is the arms of Scotland, and that held by the sinister supporter is the Cross of St. Andrew. Mottoes: Over the crest: In defense. Under the arms: *Nemo me impune lacessit;* means: No one provoked me with impunity.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

Arms—Gules, two lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

FLANDERS

Arms—Or, a lion sable, armed and langued gules. Helmet crowned.
Crest—The lion sejant affrontée, between wings or.
War Cry—*Vlaanderen den leeuw.* (Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

EDWARD III

King of England

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, France, azure, semée-de-lis, or, 2d and 3d, England, gules, three lions passant guardant or.
Crest—Upon a chapeau gules turned up ermine a lion passant guardant crowned or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

HOUSE OF CAPET

Arms—Azure, semée-de-lis, or. (Burke: *General Armory.*)

COURTENAY

Arms—Or, three torteaux.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.* Burke: *General Armory.*)

KINGS OF SCOTLAND

Arms—Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter flory gules.
Crest—On an imperial crown a lion sejant affrontée gules, imperially crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, in the sinister a sceptre erect, both proper.
Supporters—Two unicorns argent, imperially crowned and gorged with a royal coronet, chains affixed thereto, passing between the forelegs, and reflexed over the back. The banner held by the dexter supporter is the arms of Scotland, fringed azure; that held by the sinister supporter is fringed argent and azure, the cross of St. Andrew.
Mottoes—Over the crest: *In defense.*
—Under the arms: *Nemo me impune lacessit.*

(Burke: *Peerage.*)

Mrs. Marie (Owens) Crerar's Royal Descent from William the Conqueror

I

ILLIAM I, King of England, called the Conqueror, son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and Arletta, daughter of a tanner of Falaise, was born at Falaise, Normandy, in 1027-28, and died at Rouen, France, September 9, 1087. He was buried in St. Stephen's Church at Caen.

When he was a small boy his father died and he was acknowledged his successor by the Norman barons. The next twelve years were a period of anarchy, but in 1040, with the help of Henry I of France, he stamped out a serious rising and later recovered the fortress of Alençon, from Geoffrey Martel, Count of Anjou. Fearing the close connection of Normandy with Flanders, Henry I joined Geoffrey to invade Normandy, but was twice defeated and William added to his power by annexing Mayenne and Maine.

In 1065 Edward the Confessor, King of England, died and William claimed the succession. He invaded England and on October 14, 1066, defeated Harold at the battle of Senlac or Hastings. He was crowned King of England on Christmas Day at Westminster Abbey. For the next five years he continued military operations, reducing the South and West, and in 1070 completed the conquest by a march to Chester. To reward his followers, he redistributed land taken from its earlier owners, but in granting it each of his barons received portions in several counties. His administration was based on Norman feudalism, the barons having close personal relations with the King. At the same time the old courts of shire and hundred were preserved, as well as the system of

governing through sheriffs. Although his heavy taxation caused complaints, he won the respect of his English subjects, who regarded him as their protector against feudal oppression because of his regard for legal forms and his confirmation of the "laws of Edward." Two prelates, Lanfranc of Canterbury and Geoffrey of Coutances, were his chief advisers. Among his later military campaigns was that against Malcolm, King of Scotland, who submitted to him at the Forth; his suppression of two rebellions in Maine; and his invasion of the French Vexin. During the latter he was injured, when his horse plunged on the burning cinders of Mantes, the city he had sacked and burned. He was carried to Rouen, where he died.

William the Conqueror married Matilda or Maude of Flanders. (Flanders VIII.)

Children:

1. Robert, Duke of Normandy, one of the leaders in the First Crusade.
2. Richard.
3. William II, surnamed Rufus, King of England.
4. *Henry*, of whom further.
5. Cecilia.
6. Constance, married Alan, Count of Brittany.
7. Adelaide, died in infancy.
8. Adela, married Stephen of Blois, one of the leaders of the First Crusade, and father of King Stephen of England.
9. Agatha.
10. Matilda.
11. Gundred, married William, Earl of Warren and Surrey.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica*, Fourteenth Edition, Vol. XXIII, pp. 609-10. *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. XIII, pp. 50-51; Vol. XXI, pp. 293, 301.)

II

HENRY I, King of England, surnamed Beauclerc, son of William the Conqueror and Matilda or Maude of Flanders, was born in 1068 and died near Gisors, France, December 1, 1135. He was buried in the Abbey of Reading, which he had founded.

He was given an excellent education, including the English law and language. As a younger son he was not expected to inherit the crown. In both England and Normandy he was popular with the non-feudal classes. The chief institution created during his reign was that of exchequer.

Henry I married (first) Matilda of Scotland. (Mrs. Marie [Owens] Crerar's Royal Descent from Alfred the Great and Scottish Kings XI.)

Children of first marriage:

1. William, died without issue.
2. *Matilda,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

III

MATILDA, Queen of England and Empress, daughter of Henry I and Matilda of Scotland, was born in 1102 and died January 30, 1164. On account of the death of her brother she was heir to the throne of England and received formal recognition as her father's successor. The Great Council of England, however, was reluctant to acknowledge a female sovereign and this feeling increased on her marriage to the heir of Anjou and Maine. On the death of her father in 1135, his nephew, Stephen of Mortain and Boulogne, son of Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, was recognized in both England and Normandy and he rushed across the channel and was crowned King. Through extortionate demands on the barons and a quarrel with the church over the question of their secular jurisdiction, he lost their support. In 1153, Henry, son of Matilda and Geoffrey, appeared in England. After Stephen lost his son, through a sudden illness, he recognized Henry as his heir.

Matilda married (second), in 1127, Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou and Maine.

Children of second marriage:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.
2. Geoffrey, died without issue.
3. William.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica,* Fourteenth Edition, Vol. XV, p. 91; Vol. XXI, p. 384.)

IV

HENRY II, King of England, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Matilda of England, was born at Le Mans, France, March 25, 1133, and died at Chinon, near Tours, France, July 6, 1189.

The early part of his reign was devoted to restoring public peace and recovering lands lost during the contest for the throne. He forced Malcolm of Scotland to restore the northern counties of England, which had been ceded to David.

In 1164 the Constitutions of Clarendon were issued to settle the relations of church and state. Although they were not accepted by the clergy, some of them obtained a permanent place in English law. The latter years of Henry's reign was a succession of misfortunes. He alienated his Queen, who stirred up her sons to a rebellion in 1173, and two years later his heir apparent died in a feud against his father and brothers.

Henry II married, in 1152, Eleanor of Aquitaine, divorced wife of Louis VII of France, and daughter of William X, Duke of Aquitaine, famous as a crusader and troubadour.

Children:

1. William.
2. Henry.
3. Matilda.
4. Richard I, King of England, "the Lion-Hearted."
5. Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany.
6. Eleanor, married Alfonso III, King of Castile.
7. Joan, married (first) William II, King of Sicily; (second) Raymond, Count of Toulouse.
8. *John,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.,* Vol. XI, pp. 433-34. *Dictionary of National Biography,* Vol. VI, pp. 593, 569; Vol. IX, pp. 452-53.)

V

JOHN, King of England, surnamed Lackland, son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, was born at Oxford, December 24, 1167, and died at Newark Castle, Nottinghamshire, October 19, 1216. He was buried in Worcester Cathedral.

His reign was a series of disasters to English royal power. Discontented Poitevins invoked the aid of Philip Augustus, who pronounced a sentence of forfeiture against him, depriving John of vast possessions in France. When the archbishopric of Canterbury became vacant and Stephen Langton was elected instead of the King's candidate, he banished the monks and threatened to prevent any English appeals from being brought to Rome. When John attempted to regain his French possessions, he enraged the feudal classes by claims for service and new taxes and by proceeding against them without trial when they refused. This led to a rebellion on the part of the barons, who were supported by the masses of the people and led by Archbishop Langton, who suggested a charter similar to that of Henry I be demanded. *Magna Charta* was the result; it was signed and sealed by King John on June 15, 1215, at Runnymede, and may be

seen in the British Museum at London today; establishing precedents for constitutional liberty. To see that its terms were observed twenty-five guardians or sureties were appointed, who could legally declare a rebellion.

King John married (second) Isabel of Angoulême. (Mrs. Marie [Owens] Crerar's Royal Descent from Charlemagne XVIII.)

Children:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.
2. Richard, Earl of Cornwall.
3. Joan, married Alexander II, King of Scotland.
4. Isabella, married Emperor Frederick II of Germany.
5. Eleanor, married (first) William Marshall or Mareschall; (second) Simon de Montfort.

(*Dictionary of National Biography,* Vol. X, pp. 839-53. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* Fourteenth Edition, Vol. XIII, pp. 88-89, 695.)

VI

HENRY III, King of England, son of John and Isabel of Angoulême, was born at Winchester, October 1, 1207, and died November 16, 1272.

He was only nine years old when his father died, and for a time the country was under a regency. Within two years Prince Louis of France, who had occupied most of eastern England, was driven out of the country. He sought to recover the territory his father had lost, but was unsuccessful in his various ventures.

Henry III married Eleanor, daughter of Raymond Berenger IV, Count of Provence.

Children:

1. *Edward,* of whom further.
2. Edmund, surnamed "Crouchback," died in 1296.
3. Margaret, married Alexander III, King of Scotland.
4. Beatrice.
5. Katherine.

(*Dictionary of National Biography,* Vol. IX, pp. 463-81. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* Fourteenth Edition, Vol. XI, pp. 434, 435.)

VII

EDWARD I, King of England, son of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence, was born at Westminster, June 17, 1239, and died near Carlisle, July 7, 1307.

As prince he was a leader, with more liberal and national spirit than any of his predecessors. In 1272 he engaged in a crusade, reaching the city of Acre, when his father died; he was crowned on his return home in 1274. At the beginning of his reign he devoted his attention to legislation, based on the principles that to be successful his policies must be popular. From 1275 to 1290 nearly every year was marked by the enacting of an important law. In 1295 he convoked what has been called the Model Parliament, because it first illustrated the type which was to be perpetuated in all subsequent Parliaments. Edward was forced to undertake the conquest of Scotland. He was at war with France for the recovery of Gascony. The third time Edward invaded Scotland, he took the field in person, but the effort was too great and he died at Burgh-on-Sands, near Carlisle, in 1307.

Edward I married (first), in 1254, Eleanor of Castile. He married (second), in 1299, Margaret of France.

Children of first marriage:

1. John, died young.
2. Henry, died young.
3. Alfonso, died at the age of twelve.
4. *Edward II,* of whom further.
5. Eleanor, married Henri III, Count de Bar.
6. Joan, married (first) Gilbert de Clare. (De Clare X.) She married (second) Ralph de Monthermer.
7. Margaret, married John II, Duke of Brabant.
8. Mary.
9. Elizabeth, married (first) John, Count Holland; (second) Humphrey de Bohun.

Children of second marriage:

10. Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk.
11. Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent.
12. A daughter, died in infancy.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica,* Fourteenth Edition, Vol. VIII, pp. 7-9; Vol. IX, p. 169; Vol. XVII, p. 719. *National Biography,* Vol. VI, p. 456.)

VIII

EDWARD II, King of England, son of Edward I and Eleanor of Castile, was born April 25, 1284, and died at Berkeley Castle, September 21, 1327.

As prince of Wales he took part in the Scotch campaigns, but after becoming King abandoned them. During the early part of his reign he was largely advised

by Piers Gaveston, a Gascon knight, who was disliked by the barons. In 1312 the barons put Gaveston to death, and forced the King to govern through a committee of barons. Later in his reign Edward was guided by the Despencers. At the instigation of his queen he was captured, imprisoned, first at Kenilworth and then at Berkeley Castle, where he was cruelly put to death.

Edward II married, January 25, 1308, Isabella, daughter of Philip IV of France.

Children:

1. *Edward,* of whom further.
2. John, Earl of Cornwall, born in 1316.
3. Eleanor, also called Isabella.
4. Joan, married David II, King of Scotland.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica,* Fourteenth Edition, Vol. VIII, pp. 9-10. *Dictionary of National Biography,* Vol. VI, pp. 456-66; Vol. XVII, p. 719.)

IX

EDWARD III, King of England, son of Edward II and Isabella of France, was born at Windsor, November 13, 1312, and died at Richmond, County Surrey, June 12, 1377. As prince he was Earl of Chester and Duke of Aquitaine. He gradually drifted into war with France on account of Edward's position as Duke of Gascony, his alliance with the Flemish cities, the French support of Scotland and the claim, made in 1328, to the French Crown. The result was what is known to history as the Hundred Years' War. His court was the most brilliant in Europe, his victories being celebrated by a series of splendid tournaments. He instituted the Royal Order of the Garter.

Edward III married, January 24, 1328-29, Philippa, daughter of William I, Count of Hainault and Holland.

Children:

1. Edward, surnamed the "Black Prince" of Wales, died before his father. He married his cousin, Joan, "The Fair Maid of Kent."
2. Lionel, Duke of Clarence.
3. John of Gaunt. (Mrs. Marie [Owens] Crerar's Royal Descent from Alfred the Great and Scottish Kings XIX.)
4. *Edmund,* of whom further.
5. Thomas, of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham and Duke of Gloucester.
6. William, died young.
7. William (again), died young.

8. Isabella, married Ingelram de Coucy or Couci.
9. Joan, died in 1348.
10. Mary, married John de Montfort, Duke of Brittany.
11. Margaret.
12. Blanche.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica,* Fourteenth Edition, Vol. VIII, pp. 10-11; Vol. XI, p. 78.)

X

EDMUND OF LANGLEY, Earl of Cambridge and Duke of York, son of Edward III and Philippa of Hainault, was born in 1341 and died in 1402. He was the founder of the House of York, and married (first) Isabel, daughter of King Peter of Castile and Leon.

(H. B. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* Table V.)

XI

CONSTANCE PLANTAGENET, daughter of Edmund of Langley and Isabel, married Thomas le Despencer. (Le Despencer VIII.)

(*Ibid.* Sir Bernard Burke: *Dormant and Extinct Peerage,* p. 165.)

XII

ISABEL LE DESPENCER, daughter of Thomas and Constance (Plantagenet) le Despencer, married (first) Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester. (De Beauchamp XII.)

(H. B. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* Table VII. Sir Bernard Burke: *Dormant and Extinct Peerage,* p. 30.)

XIII

ELIZABETH DE BEAUCHAMP, daughter of Richard and Isabel (le Despencer) de Beauchamp, married Sir Edward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny. (Nevill X.)

(*Ibid.* T. C. Banks: *Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England,* Vol. II, pp, 387-88. *Records of the Society of Magna Charta Dames.*)

XIV

SIR GEORGE NEVILL, Lord Abergavenny, son of Edward and Elizabeth (de Beauchamp) Nevill, married (first) Margaret Fenne.

(G. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage,* p. 30.)

XV

ELIZABETH NEVILL, daughter of George and Margaret (Fenne) Nevill, married Thomas Berkeley.

(*Ibid.* Sir Bernard Burke: *Dormant and Extinct Peerage,* p. 43.)

XVI

ALICE BERKELEY, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Nevill) Berkeley, married George Whetenhall. (*Ibid.*)

XVII

THOMAS WHETENHALL, son of George and Alice (Berkeley) Whetenhall, married Dorothy Fane.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

XVIII

SUSANNAH WHETENHALL, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Fane) Whetenhall, married William Tilghman. (Tilghman—English Line—V.)

XIX

OSWALD TILGHMAN, son of William and Susannah (Whetenhall) Tilghman, married Abigail Taylor.

XX

DR. RICHARD TILGHMAN, son of Oswald and Abigail (Taylor) Tilghman, married Maria Foxley.

XXI

REBECCA TILGHMAN, daughter of Dr. Richard and Maria (Foxley) Tilghman, married Simon Wilmer. (Wilmer I.)

XXII

LAMBERT WILMER, son of Simon and Rebecca (Tilghman) Wilmer, married Ann Pyner.

XXIII

REBECCA WILMER, daughter of Lambert and Ann (Pyner) Wilmer, married (first) Marmaduke (2) Tilden. (Tilden II.)

XXIV

MARTHA TILDEN, daughter of Marmaduke (2) and Rebecca (Wilmer) Tilden, married Captain John (5) Hyland. (Hyland—American Line —III.)

XXV

MILLICENT HYLAND, daughter of Captain John (5) and Martha (Tilden) Hyland, married Captain John Ford. (Ford III.)

XXVI

JOHN HYLAND FORD, son of Captain John and Millicent (Hyland) Ford, married (second) Sophia Cosden. (Cosden V.)

XXVII

ANNA R. FORD, daughter of John Hyland and Sophia (Cosden) Ford, married Reuben Davis Jamar. (Jamar III.)

XXVIII

ALETHIA SOPHIA JAMAR, daughter of Reuben Davis and Anna R. (Ford) Jamar, married Dr. John Edwin Owens. (Owens III.)

XXIX

MARIE GIRVIN OWENS, daughter of Dr. John Edwin and Alethia Sophia (Jamar) Owens, married John Crerar. (Crerar III.)

Mrs. Marie (Owens) Crerar's Royal Descent from Charlemagne

I

CHARLES MARTEL, Frankish ruler, was son of Pepin II, and reigned from 688 to 741. During this time important changes were made in the internal administration. The characters of Charles Martel and his grandson Charlemagne offer many striking points of resemblance, leading to the confusion in heroic poems and folklore.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica,* Eleventh Edition, Vol. V, pp. 942, 943. H. B. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* Table XII.)

II

PEPIN, the Short, son of Charles Martel, was crowned King by St. Boniface, a ceremony which gave him great prestige. His reign is marked by many important events, such as the modification of the Frankish institutions. He died on September 24, 768.

(H. B. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* Table XII. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* Eleventh Edition, Vol. XXI, p. 636.)

III

CHARLEMAGNE, son of Pepin, died January 28, 814. His reign witnessed a revival of arts and letters, a revision of the Frankish law, and the writing of the law of Saxons, Thuringians, and the Frisians. Charlemagne, who was one of the greatest Emperors the world has ever known, married four times and was the father of twenty children.

(C. M. Allstrom: *Dictionary of Royal Lineage,* Vol. II, pp. 325-26. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* Eleventh Edition, Vol. V, p. 891.)

IV

LOUIS I, Emperor and King of France, surnamed the Pious, son of Charlemagne, died in 840. As a child he was crowned King of Aquitaine in 781. His tastes were ecclesiastical rather than military, and he earned the surname the Pious through his liberality to the church and for his attempt to reform and purify monastic life.

(C. M. Allstrom: *Dictionary of Royal Lineage*, Vol. II, pp. 326, 327. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Fourteenth Edition. Vol. XIV, p. 410.)

V

GISELE, daughter of Louis I, born in 820, married, in 843, Eberhard, Duke of Frioul. (*Ibid.*)

VI

HEDWIGA, daughter of Eberhard and Gisele, married Liudolf, Duke of the East Saxons. He had large estates in Saxony and died in 866.

(C. M. Allstrom: *Dictionary of Royal Lineage*, Vol. II, p. 574. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Eleventh Edition, Vol. XXIV, p. 268.)

VII

OTTO, the Illustrious, son of Liudolf and Hedwiga, Duke of Saxony, died in 912. Historians say he refused the German throne in 911, but played an important part in the affairs of Saxony, and made himself quite independent. (*Ibid.*)

VIII

HENRY, surnamed The Fowler, son of Otto, succeeded his father as Duke of Saxony, and was elected German King. During his reign, civilization was extended, towns were walled, churches founded, and the art of learning encouraged. He died in 936. (*Ibid.*)

IX

HEDWIGE, daughter of Henry I, Duke of Saxony and King of Germany, married Hugh the Great, Duke of the Franks and Count of Paris and Orleans.

(J. Anderson: *Royal Genealogies*, p. 617. W. Betham: *Genealogical Tables*, CCL. H. B. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History*, Tables XIII, XXII.)

X

HUGH CAPET, son of Hugh the Great and Hedwige, died in 996, having succeeded his father in 936-38. As King of France and founder of the Capetian dynasty, he was one of the most powerful rulers of all monarchs. Hugh Capet was interested in clerical reform and a devoted son of the church. He married Adelaide, daughter of William III, Duke of Aquitaine.

(*Ibid. Encyclopædia Britannica,* Eleventh Edition, Vol. XIII, p. 858.)

XI

ROBERT II, son of Hugh Capet and Adelaide, succeeded his father as King of France, in 966. He added to the royal domains by being a good soldier and statesman. He married (second) Constance, daughter of William, Count of Toulouse, an intriguing woman, who made life miserable for her husband. She was the mother of his four children.

(H. B. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* Table XXII. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* Eleventh Edition, Vol. XXIII, p. 399.)

XII

HENRY I, King of France, son of Robert II and Constance, died in 1060. Henry's reign was marked by constant wars, with those rulers whose territory adjoined his. When Henry was crowned his mother retired from court and formed a powerful league against him, in favor of her younger son, Robert, who was her choice of heir to the throne.

Henry I married (second), in 1051, Anne, daughter of Yaraslov I, Grand Duke of Kiev. She bore him two sons. Hugh, the younger, became the Great Count of Vermandois.

(H. B. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* Table XXII. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* Eleventh Edition, Vol. XIII, p. 290.)

XIII

PHILIP I, King of France, son of Henry I and Anne of Russia, died in 1108, and succeeded his father at the age of eight years. In his long reign he increased the royal territory and repulsed the attacks of William the Conqueror. He was the father of seven children.

(H. B. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* Table XXII. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* Eleventh Edition, Vol. XXI, p. 378.)

XIV

LOUIS VI, surnamed "the Fat," King of France, son of Philip I, died in 1137, was one of the greatest rulers and national heroes since Hugh Capet's reign. In all the bitter wars that ensued, Louis was reckless in the charge as well as on the march and fought his battles in person.

He married Adelaide, daughter of Humbert II, Count of Savoy, and they were the parents of eight children.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica*, Eleventh Edition, Vol. XVII, p. 35. H. B. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History*, Table XXII.)

XV

PETER, youngest son of Louis VI and Adelaide of Savoy, married Isabel or Elizabeth, heiress of Courtenay, who carried all the lordships to her husband.

(*La grande encyclopédie*, Vol. XIII, pp. 183-84. N. V. de Saint-Allais: *Nobiliaire Universal de France*, Vol. XIV, pp. 42, 103. Records of the Society of the Magna Charta Dames.)

XVI

PETER II, called Peter de Courtenay, oldest son of Peter and Isabel or Elizabeth de Courtenay, accompanied Philip II Augustus of France on a crusade to the Holy Land. He married, in 1193, Iolande, sister of Baldwin IX, Count of Flanders, who was chosen by the crusaders King, as Baldwin I of Jerusalem; and of Henry, who succeeded his brother as Count, and died in 1216, without issue, when Peter de Courtenay was elected as King of Jerusalem. French history gives to Peter II a previous marriage to the heiress of the counties of Nevers and Auxerre. (*Ibid.*)

XVII

ALIX or ALICE DE COURTENAY, daughter of Peter II de Courtenay, married (first) the Count de Jorgni, from whom she was divorced. She married (second) Adomar (or Aymer) Taillefer, Count of Angoulême.

By the second marriage there was a daughter, *Isabel*, of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

XVIII

ISABEL, daughter of Adomar (or Aymer) and Alix, died in 1245. She married John, King of England. (Mrs. Marie [Owens] Crerar's Royal Descent from William the Conqueror V.) (*Ibid.*)

XIX

HENRY III, son of John and Isabel, married Eleanor of Provence.

(*Ibid.*)

XX

EDWARD I, son of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence, married (first) Eleanor of Castile.

(*Ibid.* H. B. George. *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* Table III.)

XXI

PRINCESS JOAN OF ACRE, daughter of King Edward I and Eleanor of Castile, married Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester. (De Clare X.) Upon the death of Henry III, Gilbert de Clare was one of the lords who met at the New Temple, in London, to proclaim Prince Edward, then in the Holy Land, successor to the crown, and was first to entertain the Prince on his return to England.

(Sir Bernard Burke: *Dormant and Extinct Peerage,* pp. 118-19. T. C. Banks: *Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England,* Vol. III, pp. 597-98. G. E. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage,* Vol. III, pp. 243-44.)

XXII

ALIANOR DE CLARE, daughter of Gilbert de Clare and Princess Joan of Acre, married Sir Hugh (4) le Despencer. (Le Despencer V.)

XXIII

SIR EDWARD (1) LE DESPENCER, son of Sir Hugh (4) and Alianor (de Clare) le Despencer, married Anne de Ferrers.

XXIV

SIR EDWARD (2) LE DESPENCER, son of Sir Edward (1) and Anne (de Ferrers) le Despencer, married Elizabeth de Burghersh.

XXV

THOMAS LE DESPENCER, son of Sir Edward (2) and Elizabeth (de Burghersh) le Despencer, married Constance Plantagenet. (Mrs. Marie [Owens] Crerar's Royal Descent from William the Conqueror XI.)

XXVI

ISABEL LE DESPENCER, daughter of Thomas and Constance (Plantagenet) le Despencer, married (first) Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester. (De Beauchamp XII.)

XXVII

ELIZABETH DE BEAUCHAMP, daughter of Richard and Isabel (le Despencer) de Beauchamp, married Sir Edward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny. (Nevill X.)

XXVIII

SIR GEORGE NEVILL, Lord Abergavenny, son of Edward and Elizabeth (de Beauchamp) Nevill, married (first) Margaret Fenne.

XXIX

ELIZABETH NEVILL, daughter of George and Margaret (Fenne) Nevill, married Thomas Berkeley.

XXX

ALICE BERKELEY, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Nevill) Berkeley, married George Whetenhall.

XXXI

THOMAS WHETENHALL, son of George and Alice (Berkeley) Whetenhall, married Dorothy Fane.

XXXII

SUSANNAH WHETENHALL, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Fane) Whetenhall, married William Tilghman. (Tilghman—English Line—V.)

XXXIII

OSWALD TILGHMAN, son of William and Susannah (Whetenhall) Tilghman, married Abigail Taylor.

XXXIV

DR. RICHARD TILGHMAN, son of Oswald and Abigail (Taylor) Tilghman, married Maria Foxley.

XXXV

REBECCA TILGHMAN, daughter of Dr. Richard and Maria (Foxley) Tilghman, married Simon Wilmer. (Wilmer I.)

XXXVI

LAMBERT WILMER, son of Simon and Rebecca (Tilghman) Wilmer, married Ann Pyner.

XXXVII

REBECCA WILMER, daughter of Lambert and Ann (Pyner) Wilmer, married (first) Marmaduke (2) Tilden. (Tilden II.)

XXXVIII

MARTHA TILDEN, daughter of Marmaduke (2) and Rebecca (Wilmer) Tilden, married Captain John (5) Hyland. (Hyland—American Line —III.)

XXXIX

MILLICENT HYLAND, daughter of Captain John (5) and Martha (Tilden) Hyland, married Captain John Ford. (Ford III.)

XL

JOHN HYLAND FORD, son of Captain John and Millicent (Hyland) Ford, married (second) Sophia Cosden. (Cosden V.)

XLI

ANNA R. FORD, daughter of John Hyland and Sophia (Cosden) Ford, married Reuben Davis Jamar. (Jamar III.)

XLII

ALETHIA SOPHIA JAMAR, daughter of Reuben Davis and Anna R. (Ford) Jamar, married Dr. John Edwin Owens. (Owens III.)

XLIII

MARIE GIRVIN OWENS, daughter of Dr. John Edwin and Alethia Sophia (Jamar) Owens, married John Crerar. (Crerar III.)

KINGS OF SCOTLAND ARMS

Arms—Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter flory gules.

Crest—On an imperial crown a lion sejant affrontée gules, imperially crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, in the sinister a sceptre erect, both proper.

Supporters—Two unicorns argent, imperially crowned and gorged with a royal coronet, chains affixed thereto, passing between the forelegs, and reflexed over the back. The banner held by the dexter supporter is the arms of Scotland, fringed azure; that held by the sinister supporter is fringed argent and azure, the cross of St. Andrew.

Mottoes—Over the crest: *In defense.*

—Under the arms: *Nemo me impune lacessit.*

(Burke: *Peerage.*)

Mrs. Marie (Owens) Crerar's Royal Descent from Alfred the Great and Scottish Kings

I

CGBERT or EGBERT, the ruler of the West Saxon kingdom (Wessex), received, in 829, the homage of all other English kings. He died in 839.

(H. B. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* Table I.)

II

ETHELWULF or AETHELWULF, son of Ecgbert, reigned 839-57.

(*Ibid.*)

III

ALFRED, called "the Great," youngest son of Ethelwulf, succeeded his three brothers, whose joint reigns covered the period from 857 to 870. He was known as the greatest of early English kings, who possessed rare administrative ability. (*Ibid.*)

IV

EDWARD, "the Elder," son of Alfred the Great, was a wise and warlike ruler. He was the first of his line to claim the title of "rex anglorum."

(*Ibid.*)

V

EADMUND or EDMUND, son of Edward, became King on the death of his half-brother, Aethelstan, in 940, but was killed by an outlaw in 946. During

the six years of his reign he conquered Cumberland and conferred it upon the King of Scotland. (*Ibid.*)

VI

EADGAR or EDGAR, called "the Peaceful," son of Eadmund, was born in 944 and died July 8, 975. His reign was undisturbed by domestic strife and foreign invasions. (*Ibid.*)

VII

ETHELRED or AETHELRED, called the "Unready," son of Eadgar, was crowned in 978. History records him as one of the cruelest monarchs the English throne has ever known. (*Ibid.*)

VIII

EADMUND II. son of Ethelred, was King only from April to November, 1016, when he was murdered. He was noted for his hardy valor. He married Ealdgyth, widow of Sigeferth, a Danish thane. (*Ibid.*)

IX

EDWARD or EADWARD, son of Eadmund II and Ealdgyth, died in London in 1057. He married Agatha of Germany. (*Ibid.*)

X

MARGARET, daughter of Edward, married Malcolm III Canmore, King of Scotland, son of King Duncan II of Scotland. Margaret and Malcolm founded the famous Dunfermline Abbey and there established the Monks, who were followers of Saint Columba. (*Ibid.*)

XI

MATILDA, daughter of Malcolm III and Margaret, married King Henry I, King of England. (Mrs. Marie [Owens] Crerar's Royal Descent from William the Conqueror II.) (*Ibid.*, Table XXIX.)

XII

MATILDA, Queen of England and Empress, daughter of Henry I and Matilda of Scotland, married (second) Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou and Maine.

XIII

HENRY II, King of England, son of Geoffrey and Matilda, married Eleanor of Aquitaine.

XIV

JOHN, King of England, son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, married (second) Isabel of Angoulême.

XV

HENRY III, King of England, son of John and Isabel of Angoulême, married Eleanor of Provence.

XVI

EDWARD I, King of England, son of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence, married (first) Eleanor of Castile.

XVII

EDWARD II, King of England, son of Edward I and Eleanor of Castile, married Isabella of France.

XVIII

EDWARD III, King of England, son of Edward II and Isabella of France, married Philippa of Hainault and Holland.

XIX

JOHN OF GAUNT, so-called from having been born in Ghent, Belgium, in 1340, Duke of Lancaster, was the son of Edward III and Philippa of Hainault and Holland. He died February 3, 1399. He married (third) Catherine Swynford.

(H. B. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* Tables VI, VII.)

XX

JOAN DE BEAUFORT, daughter of John of Gaunt and Catherine Swynford, married (first) Sir Robert de Ferrers. She married (second) Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland. (Nevill IX.)

(*Ibid.* Sir Bernard Burke: *Peerage and Baronetage,* p. 60.)

XXI

SIR EDWARD NEVILL, Lord Abergavenny, son of Ralph and Joan (de Beaufort-de Ferrers) Nevill, married (first) Elizabeth de Beauchamp. (De Beauchamp XIII.)

XXII

SIR GEORGE NEVILL, Lord Abergavenny, son of Edward and Elizabeth (de Beauchamp) Nevill, married (first) Margaret Fenne.

XXIII

ELIZABETH NEVILL, daughter of George and Margaret (Fenne) Nevill, married Thomas Berkeley.

XXIV

ALICE BERKELEY, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Nevill), Berkeley, married George Whetenhall.

XXV

THOMAS WHETENHALL, son of George and Alice (Berkeley) Whetenhall, married Dorothy Fane.

XXVI

SUSANNAH WHETENHALL, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Fane) Whetenhall, married William Tilghman. (Tilghman—English Line—V.)

XXVII

OSWALD TILGHMAN, son of William and Susannah (Whetenhall) Tilghman, married Abigail Taylor.

XXVIII

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XXX

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REBECCA WILMER, daughter of Lambert and Ann (Pyner) Wilmer, married (first) Marmaduke (2) Tilden. (Tilden II.)

XXXII

MARTHA TILDEN, daughter of Marmaduke (2) and Rebecca (Wilmer) Tilden, married Captain John (5) Hyland. (Hyland—American Line —III.)

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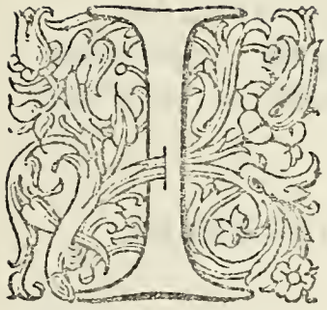
XXXVII

MARIE GIRVIN OWENS, daughter of Dr. John E. and Alethia Sophia (Jamar) Owens, married John Crerar. (Crerar III.)

COUNTS OF FLANDERS ARMS

Arms—Or, a lion sable, armed and langued gules. Helmet crowned.
Crest—The lions sejant affrontée, between wings or.
War Cry—*Vlaanderen den Leeuw.* (Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

Counts of Flanders



N the time of Cæsar the Flemish region was inhabited by the Menapii and the Morini and, at the end of the Roman dominion, was all in the province of Belgica Secunda. At that period great numbers of Franks established themselves in that country. The name Flanders did not appear until the seventh century and, at first, was applied only to the city Bruges and the surrounding territory. Charles the Bald, King of France, to whom the treaty of Verdun was given in 843, granted Flanders to a warrior Baldwin, surnamed Bras de Fer.

(*La grande encyclopédie,* Vol. XVII, p. 567.)

I

BALDWIN I, the first of a line of strong rulers under the title, Count of Flanders; the realm consisting of the present East and West Flanders, a vassal of France, during the middle ages; who was a brave and daring warrior, died in 879. Baldwin I married Judith, a youthful widow of two English kings, and daughter of King Charles the Bald, of France.

(*Ibid.* H. B. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* Fifth Edition, Table No. XXIX. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* Eleventh Edition, Vol. X, p. 478.)

II

BALDWIN II, Count of Flanders, son of Baldwin I and Judith, maintained, as did his father before him, a vigorous defense of his lands. He strengthened the dynastic importance of his family by marrying Aelfthryth, daughter of King Alfred the Great of England. Baldwin reigned from 879 to 918.

(*Ibid.*)

COUNTS OF FLANDERS

III

ARNULF I, Count of Flanders, son of Baldwin II and Aelfthryth, died in 965, having succeeded his father to the entire inheritance. In his old age he placed the government in the hands of his succeeding son. He married Adela of Vermandois. (*Ibid.*)

IV

BALDWIN III, Count of Flanders, son of Arnulf I and Adela, had a very short reign. He did a great deal for the industrial and commercial progress of the country. Historians give conflicting dates of his death. (*Ibid.*)

V

ARNULF II, son of Baldwin III, was Count of Flanders from 965 to 988. (*Ibid.*)

VI

BALDWIN IV, called Barbu, son of Arnulf II, reigned as Count of Flanders from 988 to 1036. He fought successfully against the King of France and became a feudatory of the empire as well as of the French Crown. (*Ibid.*)

VII

BALDWIN V, Count of Flanders, son of Baldwin IV, died in 1067. He proved a worthy successor, was an active, enterprising man, and greatly extended his power by war and alliances. He married Adela of France. (*Ibid.*)

VIII

MATILDA or MAUDE, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders and Adela of France, married William I, King of England. (Mrs. Marie [Owens] Crerar's Royal Descent from William the Conqueror I.) (*Ibid.*)

NEVILL ARMS

Arms—Gules, on a saltire argent, a rose of the field barbed and seeded proper.
(Burke: *General Armory.* Burke: *Peerage and Baronetage.*)

Nevill

I

GEOFFREY DE NEVILL, son and heir of Geoffrey de Neville, and presumed grandson of Gilbert de Nevil, a Norman, and one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror, died in 1194.

Geoffrey de Nevill married Emma de Bulmer, daughter and heir of Bertram de Bulmer, Lord of Brancepeth, a great baron of the north, by whom Geoffrey acquired extensive estates.

Children:

1. Henry, died in 1227, without issue.
2. *Isabel*, of whom further.

(Sir Bernard Burke: *Dormant and Extinct Peerage*, p. 392.)

II

ISABEL DE NEVILL, daughter of Geoffrey and Emma (Bulmer) de Nevill, was sole heir to her father's estates. This great heiress married Robert FitzMaldred, the Saxon, Lord of Raby, in the bishopric of Durham. Their son:

1. *Geoffrey*, of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

III

GEOFFREY DE NEVILL, son of Robert and Isabel (de Nevill) FitzMaldred, adopted his maternal surname, and inherited all the Nevill estates. He married Margaret.

Children:

1. *Robert*, of whom further.
2. Geoffrey, ancestor of the Nevills of Hornby; married Margaret Longvillers. (*Ibid.*)

IV

ROBERT DE NEVILL, son of Geoffrey and Margaret de Nevill, died in 1282. In 1258 he had military summons to march to the relief of the King of Scotland, and he was then constituted governor of the castles Norham and Werke. The following year he was entrusted with Bamborough Castle; and two years afterwards made warden of all the King's forests beyond Trent; which was followed by the appointment of justice-itinerant, for the pleas of those forests. He was one of the barons who undertook the King's observance of the ordinances of Oxford; and in the same turbulent period was made captain-general of all the King's forces beyond Trent, as also sheriff of Yorkshire, and governor of the castles of York and Pickering.

Robert de Nevill married Ida Bertram, relict of Robert Bertram.

Child:

1. *Robert,* of whom further. (*Ibid.,* pp. 392-93.)

V

ROBERT DE NEVILL, son of Robert and Ida (Bertram) de Nevill, married, in 1270, Mary of Middleham, daughter and co-heir of Ralph FitzRandolph, Lord of Middleham, by which alliance he acquired that manor, with the manor of Hauton.

Child:

1. *Ralph,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

VI

RALPH DE NEVILL, son of Robert de Nevill and Mary of Middleham, died in 1331 and was buried on the south side of the altar at Coverham. He was summoned to Parliament as a baron, June 8, 1294, to February 18, 1331; was in the wars of France, with Edward I and in those of Scotland; but devoted the principal part of his time to conversation with the canons of Merton and Coverham.

Ralph de Nevill married (first) Euphemia de Clavering, daughter of Robert of Clavering, and sister of John, Baron Clavering. Her grandfather was Roger FitzJohn, the son of John FitzRobert, a surety for the *Magna Charta.*

Children:

1. Robert, "the peacock of the north," so-called from his love and show of finery.

2. *Ralph,* of whom further.
3. Margaret, married William, Lord Ros or Roos.
4. Anastasia, married Walter de Fauconbridge. (*Ibid.,* p. 393.)

VII

RALPH DE NEVILL, second baron, son of Ralph and Euphemia (de Clavering) de Nevill, died in 1367 and was buried in the church of Durham, being the first layman that had sepulchre there. Lord Nevill was one of the commissioners sent into Scotland, there to see that the covenants between the King of Scotland and his royal master, Edward III, were ratified by the Parliament of that kingdom. He had other high and confidential employments, and was constantly engaged in the wars of Scotland and France.

Ralph de Nevill married Alice de Audley.

Children:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. Sir William, a distinguished soldier.
3. Thomas, married Margaret Babington.
4. Sir Robert.
5. Alexander, Archbishop of York, and Lord High Chancellor, died in 1391.
6. Sir Ralph.
7. Euphemia, married (first) Reginald de Lucy; she married (second) Lord Clifford.
8. Catherine, married Lord Dacre.
9. Margaret, married (first) William, fourth Lord Ros, of Hamlake; she married (second) Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland.
10. Isabel, married Hugh FitzHugh.
11. Eleanor, married Geoffrey le Scrope. (*Ibid.*)

VIII

SIR JOHN DE NEVILL, a Knight of the Garter, son of Ralph and Alice (de Audley) de Nevill, died at Newcastle, October 17, 1388, and was buried in the south side of the nave of Durham Cathedral. This nobleman was carried by his father to witness the battle of Durham, being then scarcely five years old; and received the honor of knighthood some years afterwards when in arms before the barriers of France. He was constituted admiral of the King's fleet from the mouth of the Thames northwards. During the remainder of King Edward's reign he was constantly in active service either in France or Scotland.

In the reign of Richard II he was constituted lieutenant of Aquitaine and reduced that province to tranquillity; he was likewise seneschal of Bordeaux, and in his service in those parts he won, and had rendered to him, eighty-three walled towns, castles and forts.

Sir John de Nevill married (first) Maud de Percy, daughter of Henry, Lord Percy; he married (second) Elizabeth Latimer, daughter and heir of William, Lord Latimer.

Children of first marriage:

1. *Ralph,* of whom further.
2. Thomas, married Joane de Furnival, only daughter of William de Furnival.
3. Maud, married William, Lord Scrope.
4. Alice, married William, Lord Deincourt.
5. Eleanor, married Ralph, Lord Lumley.

Children of second marriage:

6. John, who in right of his mother, was summoned to Parliament as Lord Latimer.
7. Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Willoughby.
8. Margaret. (*Ibid.*)

IX

RALPH NEVILL, Earl of Westmoreland, and a Knight of the Garter, son of Sir John and Maud (de Percy) de Nevill, died in 1425. This nobleman took a leading part in the political drama of his day, and sustained it with more than ordinary ability. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the Kings of France and Scotland, touching a truce made by them with the King of England. In the reign of Richard II he was made constable of the Tower of London, and shortly afterwards advanced in full Parliament to the dignity of Earl of Westmoreland. His lordship was of the privy council to Richard II, and had much favor from that monarch, yet he was one of the most active in raising Henry, of Lancaster, to the throne, as Henry IV, and was rewarded by the new King with a grant of the county and honor of Richmond for his life, and with the great office of Earl Marshal of England. Soon after this he stoutly resisted the Earl of Northumberland in his rebellion, and forced the Percies, who had advanced as far as Durham, to fall back upon Pruhoe, when the battle of Shrewsbury ensued, in which the gallant "Hotspur" Percy, Earl of Northumberland, sustained so signal a defeat, and closed his impetuous career. Ralph

Nevill was afterwards governor of the town and castle of Carlisle, warden of the west marches towards Scotland, and governor of Roxburgh.

Ralph Nevill married (first) Lady Margaret Stafford, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, a Knight of the Garter, for which marriage a dispensation was obtained from Pope Urban V, Nevill and his bride being within the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity. Ralph Nevill married (second) Joan (de Beaufort) de Ferrers. (Mrs. Marie [Owens] Crerar's Royal Descent from Alfred the Great and Scottish Kings XX.)

Children of first marriage:

1. John, governor of Roxburgh Castle; married Elizabeth Holland, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Kent.
2. Ralph, married Margery, daughter and co-heir of Lord Ferrers of Wemme.
3. Maud, married Peter Mauley.
4. Phillippa, married Thomas, Lord Dacre.
5. Alice, married (first) Sir Thomas Grey; (second) Sir Gilbert Lancaster.
6. Margaret, married Richard, Lord Scrope.
7. Anne, married Sir Gilbert Umfraville.
8. Margery, Abbess of Barking.
9. Elizabeth, a nun.

Children of second marriage:

10. Richard, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, commonly called "The King Maker;" married Lady Alice de Montacute, only daughter of Thomas, Earl of Salisbury.
11. William, ancestor of the Nevills, Lords Fauconberg, and Earls of Kent.
12. George, ancestor of the Lords Latimer.
13. *Edward,* of whom further.
14. Robert, Bishop of Durham.
15. Cuthbert.
16. Henry.
17. Thomas.
18. Catherine, married (first) John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk; (second) Sir Thomas Strangeways; (third) John, Viscount Beaumont; (fourth) Sir John Widvile, descendant of the Earl of River.
19. Eleanor, married (first) Lord le Despencer; (second) Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.
20. Anne, married (first) Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham; (second) Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy.

21. Joane, a nun.
22. Cicely, married Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York.

(*Ibid.*, p. 394.)

X

SIR EDWARD NEVILL, Lord Abergavenny, a Knight of the Garter, son of Ralph and Joan (de Beaufort-de Ferrers) Nevill, died October 18, 1476. He was summoned to Parliament, September, 1450, to August 19, 1472, as Baron Abergavenny, in right of his wife, a dignity enjoyed by his lordship's lineal descendants. He was a Yorkist, and high in the confidence of Edward IV.

Sir Edward Nevill married (first) Elizabeth de Beauchamp. (De Beauchamp XIII.) He married (second) Catherine Howard, daughter of Sir Robert Howard.

Children of first marriage:

1. Richard.
2. *George*, of whom further.
3. Alice, married Thomas Grey.
4. Katherine.

Children of second marriage:

5. Margaret, married John Brooke, Lord Cobham.
6. Catherine, married Robert Tanfield.
7. Anne, married Lord Strange.

(*Ibid.* Sir Bernard Burke: *Peerage and Baronetage*, p. 60.)

XI

SIR GEORGE NEVILL, fourth Lord Abergavenny, son of Sir Edward and Elizabeth (de Beauchamp) Nevill, died September 20, 1492. He was knighted at the celebrated battle of Tewkesbury, May 9, 1471. He married (first) Margaret Fenne, daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Fenne, Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI. She died September 28, 1485.

Children of first marriage:

1. George, fifth Lord of Abergavenny, a Knight of the Garter, and was made a Knight of the Bath, at the coronation of Richard III.
2. Sir Edward, a military man of high reputation, and a knight banneret in the time of Henry VIII.
3. *Elizabeth*, of whom further.

(Sir Bernard Burke: *Peerage and Baronetage*, p. 60.)

NEVILL

XII

ELIZABETH NEVILL, daughter of Sir George and Margaret (Fenne) Nevill, married Thomas Berkeley. (Mrs. Marie [Owens] Crerar's Royal Descents from William the Conqueror XV; Charlemagne XXIX; Alfred the Great and Scottish Kings XXIII.)

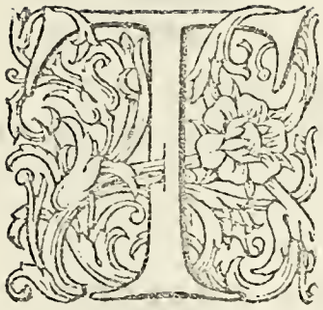
(Records supplied by the Society of Magna Charta Dames.)

BEAUCHAMP (DE BEAUCHAMP) ARMS

Arms—Gules, a fess between six crosses crosslet or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

De Beauchamp



THE illustrious surname of De Beauchamp, found in many countries, was introduced into England at the Norman Conquest in 1066.

(Lower: *Patronymica Britannica.*)

I

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP, or "Hugo de Belcamp," as the name was then written, came with William the Conqueror and obtained forty-three lordships in Bedfordshire. He is mentioned in Domesday Book as holding lands in the counties of Hertford, Buckingham and Bedford. In Hertfordshire, his manor was Bengeo, which two knights held under him and of which it is said that "meadow is there sufficient for three plough teams, pasture sufficient for the live stock of the vill and woodland to feed the twenty swine." He also had land at Hundson, which the daughter of Ralf Tailgebosch held under him. In Bedfordshire he also possessed land formerly in possession of the said Ralf, and there is much evidence that he was the recognized successor of this man. Five columns of the Bedfordshire are devoted to him, the most valuable of the manors being Stotfold. Three, or perhaps four, of his under-tenants derived their names from places within what is now the single canton of Tilly-sur-Seulles in the Calvados, and Beauchamp itself occurs there. Outlying estates in Buckinghamshire are mentioned.

Hugh de Beauchamp was the father of five children:

1. Simon, died without issue.
2. Payne, ancestor of the Beauchamps of Bedford.
3. *Walter,* of whom further.
4. Milo, of West Eaton.
5. Adeline, married Walter Espec.

(T. C. Banks: *Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England,* Vol. III, pp. 717-18. A. Jacob: *A Complete English Peerage,* Vol. II, p. 148. H. Ellis: *General Introduction to Domesday Book,* Vol. I, p. 379.)

II

WALTER de BEAUCHAMP, third son of Hugh de Beauchamp, married Emeline d'Abitot.

Children:

1. *William (1)*, of whom further.
2. Stephen.
3. Emma.

(T. C. Banks: *Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England*, Vol. III, pp. 717-18. A. Jacob: *A Complete English Peerage*, Vol. II, p. 148.)

III

WILLIAM (1) de BEAUCHAMP, son of Walter and Emeline (d'Abitot) de Beauchamp, certified his knight's fees to number fifteen, in the twelfth of Henry II. He married Maude Braose, daughter of William, Lord Braose, of Gower.

Child:

1. *William (2)*, of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

IV

WILLIAM (2) de BEAUCHAMP, only son of William (1) and Maude (Braose) de Beauchamp, married Joan Walerie, daughter of Sir Thomas Walerie.

Child:

1. *Walter*, of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

V

WALTER de BEAUCHAMP, son of William (2) and Joan (Walerie) de Beauchamp, died in 1235. He married Bertha Braose, daughter of William, Lord Braose.

Children:

1. *Walcheline*, of whom further.
2. James. (*Ibid.*)

VI

WALCHELINE de BEAUCHAMP, son of Walter and Bertha (Braose) de Beauchamp, died in 1236. He married Joane Mortimer, daughter of Roger, Lord Mortimer.

Child:

1. *William (3)*, of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

VII

WILLIAM (3) de BEAUCHAMP, of Elmley, only son of Walcheline and Joan (Mortimer) de Beauchamp, died in 1268. He married Isabel Mauduit, daughter of William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick, and heritable Chamberlain of the Exchequer.

Children:

1. *William*, of whom further.
2. John.
3. Walter.
4. Thomas. (*Ibid.*)

VIII

WILLIAM (4) de BEAUCHAMP, Earl of Warwick, son of William (3) and Isabel (Mauduit) de Beauchamp, rendered both civil and military services to Edward I, especially in the wars against the Welsh and Scotch. He married, as her second husband, Maud (FitzJohn) de Furnivalle, one of the daughters of John FitzGeoffrey, Chief Justice of Ireland.

Children:

1. *Guy*, of whom further.
2. Isabel, married (first) Patrick Chaworth; (second) Hugh (3) le Despencer. (Le Despencer IV.)
3. Margaret, married John Sudley.

(*Ibid.* Bernard Burke: *Dormant and Extinct Peerage*, p. 29.)

IX

GUY de BEAUCHAMP, son of William (4) and Maud (FitzJohn-de Furnivalle) de Beauchamp, was second Earl of Warwick. He died in 1315, having made a will, dated August, 1315, "at Warwick Castle."

Guy de Beauchamp married Alice de Tonei, daughter of Ralph de Tonei.

Children:

1. *Thomas,* of whom further.
2. John, captain of Calais, admiral of the fleet and Knight of the Garter.
3. Maud, married Geoffrey de Saye.
4. Emma, married Rowland Odingsells.
5. Isabel, married John Clinton.
6. Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Astley.
7. Lucia, married Roger Napton. (*Ibid.*)

X

THOMAS de BEAUCHAMP, Earl of Warwick, son of Guy and Alice (de Tonei) de Beauchamp, died of the plague, at Calais, November 13, 1369. He was a distinguished soldier and commanded the left wing of the English Army at Crecy and Poictiers. He rebuilt the Castle of Warwick and founded the choir of the Collegiate Church of St. Marys; and was one of the original Knights of the Garter.

Thomas de Beauchamp married his cousin, Catherine de Mortimer, daughter of Roger de Mortimer, of Wigmore.

Children:

1. Thomas, was a Knight of the Garter and governor of the young King Richard II. He married Margaret Ferrers.
2. Reynburne.
3. *William,* of whom further.
4. Maud, married Roger Clifford.
5. Phillippa, married Hugh de Stafford.
6. Alice, married John Beauchamp.
7. Joan, married Ralph Basset.
8. Isabel, married (first) John le Strange; (second) William de Ufford.
9. Margaret, married Guy de Montford.
10. Agnes. (*Ibid.*)

XI

WILLIAM de BEAUCHAMP, son of Thomas and Catherine (de Mortimer) de Beauchamp, died in 1411. He was a Knight of the Garter and summoned to Parliament from November 23, 1392, to August 26, 1408, as "Willielm Beauchamp de Abergavenny."

William de Beauchamp married Joan FitzAlan, daughter of Richard FitzAlan, tenth Earl of Arundel.

Child:

1. *Richard,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Bernard Burke: *Peerage and Baronetage,* under title of "Abergavenny.")

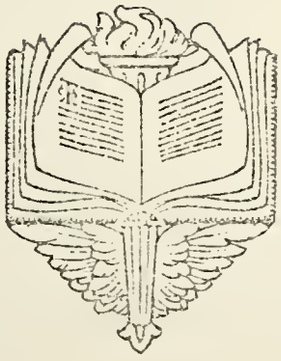
XII

RICHARD de BEAUCHAMP, son of William and Joan (FitzAlan) de Beauchamp, was Earl of Worcester and died in 1422. He married Isabel le Despencer. (Le Despencer IX.) Their only child was:

1. *Elizabeth,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

XIII

ELIZABETH de BEAUCHAMP, daughter of Richard and Isabel (le Despencer) de Beauchamp, married Sir Edward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny. (Nevill X.) (*Ibid.*)



Le DESPENCER ARMS

Arms—Quarterly, argent and gules, in the second and third quarters a fret or, over all a bend sable. (Burke: *General Armory.*)

Le Despencer

ANY of the old Norman surnames trace back to offices of honor held by retainers of the old feudal lords and princes. These offices, unlike their modern equivalents, were held by men of high estate. The Anglo-Norman family name, Le Despencer, originated from the office of de spencer or house-steward, originally pertaining to the one who had charge of the spence or buttery, but in the King's or Baron's household considered one of the highest offices.

(Harrison: *Surnames of the United Kingdom.* T. C. Banks: *Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England,* Vol. II, p. 164.)

I

THOMAS LE DESPENCER, soon after 1200 witnessed several charters of the Earls of Chester, with a Hugh le Dispensator, they taking their names from the office of those earls.

Children:

1. Thomas, died in 1218.
2. *Hugh (1),* of whom further.
3. Geoffrey.
4. Roese, married Stephen de Segrave.

(T. C. Banks: *Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England,* Vol. II, p. 164. G. E. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage,* Vol. IV, p. 259.)

II

SIR HUGH (1) LE DESPENCER, son of Thomas le Despencer, died between February 23 and May 30, 1138. He received from King Henry III the manor of Ryhall, in County Rutland, and held other lands from the Earls of Chester in counties Leicester, Lincoln and York.

Children:

1. *Hugh (2)*, of whom further.
2. A daughter. (*Ibid.*)

III

SIR HUGH (2) LE DESPENCER, son of Sir Hugh (1) le Despencer, was born in or before 1223. He held Loughborough, Burton, Hugglescote, Freeby and Arnesby, in County Leicester; Parlington and Hillam in County York; Sibsey and Aukborough in County Lincoln; and Ryhall and Belmesthorp in County Rutland. On November 7, 1255, he was appointed constable of Horston Castle for five years. At the Parliament of Oxford he was one of the twelve elected by the barons to redress grievances. He was appointed justiciar of England, October 25, 1260, being the nominee of the barons, but was deprived of this office by the King, in 1261. In 1263, he was appointed justiciar of England and constable of the Tower of London by the barons, with the assent of the King. He was at the battle of Lewes, May 14, 1264, and September 11, 1264, he was appointed an arbiter to consider the peace between the King and the barons. He joined the Earl of Leicester in his last campaign and was slain with him at the battle of Evesham, August 4, 1265.

Sir Hugh (2) le Despencer married, about 1260, Aliva Basset, daughter and heir of Sir Philip Basset, of Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

Children:

1. Alianore, married Hugh de Courtenay.
2. *Hugh (3)*, of whom further.
3. Philip, died in 1314. (*Ibid.*)

IV

SIR HUGH (3) LE DESPENCER, son of Sir Hugh (2) and Aliva (Basset) le Despencer, was born March 1, 1260-61, and died October 27, 1326. On May 28, 1281, he was given administration of the lands which his father had forfeited, but which were redeemed by his mother's father, Sir Philip Basset, who left them to his daughter, and she left them to her son, Hugh. He was with the King in Gascony, in 1287; was appointed envoy to treat with the King of the Romans, in June, 1294; with the King of France, January 1, 1295-96; and with both, in November, 1296. He made five trips to Scotland with the King, and on August 28, 1309, was appointed justiciar of the forests south of the Trent, for life. Following this, Lord Despencer was at the battle of Bannockburn, Scotland, June 24, 1314; was in the Scottish War in 1317; and was sum-

moned for military service by Edward I and Edward II from 1272 to 1322; was girded with the sword as Earl of Winchester, May 10, 1322; and was summoned as such to Parliament from 1322 to 1325. Shortly after the flight of King Edward II into Wales, October, 1326, Lord Despencer was dispatched to defend Bristol against the Queen, to whom he surrendered it October 26, was tried, condemned without being allowed to speak in his own defense, and hanged the next day.

Sir Hugh (3) le Despencer married, about 1286, Isabel (de Beauchamp) Chaworth. (De Beauchamp VIII, Child 2.)

Children:

1. *Hugh (4)*, of whom further.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Johanna.
4. Alina.
5. Philip, died in 1310; married Margaret Goushill.
6. Eleanor.

(Sir Bernard Burke. *Dormant and Extinct Peerage,* p. 165. G. E. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage,* Vol. IV, pp. 262-67.)

V

SIR HUGH (4) LE DESPENCER, son of Sir Hugh (3) and Isabel (de Beauchamp-Chaworth) le Despencer, was knighted by the Prince of Wales, May 22, 1306. He was appointed Chamberlain in 1313, and accompanied the King of France in 1320. From 1314 to 1325 he was summoned to Parliament. He accompanied Edward II in his flight, in 1326; was captured with him in County Glamorgan, taken to Hereford, condemned, and hanged November 24, 1326.

Sir Hugh (4) le Despencer married, in 1306, at Westminster, Alianor Clare. (De Clare XI.)

Children:

1. Sir Hugh, born about 1308; married Elizabeth de Montagu, daughter of William de Montagu, Earl of Salisbury.
2. *Edward (1)*, of whom further.
3. Gilbert.
4. Isabel, married Richard FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, by whom she was the mother of one daughter, Philippa.

(Sir Bernard Burke: *Dormant and Extinct Peerage,* p. 166. G. E. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage,* Vol. IV, pp. 267-69-70-71, 273, 275.)

VI

SIR EDWARD (1) le DESPENCER, son of Sir Hugh (4) and Alianor (de Clare) le Despencer, died September 30, 1342.

He married, April 20, 1335, Anne de Ferrers, daughter of Sir William de Ferrers, of Groby. She died August 8, 1367.

Children:

1. *Edward (2),* of whom further.
2. Thomas.
3. Henry, Bishop of Norwich.
4. Gilbert. (*Ibid.*)

VII

SIR EDWARD (2) le DESPENCER, son and heir of Sir Edward (1) and Anne (de Ferrers) le Despencer, died at Llamblethian, County Glamorgan, November 11, 1372 or 1375. He was summoned to Parliament from December 15, 1357, to October 6, 1372, and was elected a Knight of the Garter.

Sir Edward (2) le Despencer married, before August 2, 1354, Elizabeth de Burghersh, daughter and heir of Sir Bartholomew de Burghersh.

Among their children was:

1. *Thomas,* of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage,* pp. 275-76, 279-80. Sir Bernard Burke: *Dormant and Extinct Peerage,* pp. 167-68.)

VIII

THOMAS le DESPENCER, son of Sir Edward (2) and Elizabeth (de Burghersh) le Despencer, was created Earl of Gloucester, and beheaded by a mob in 1399-1400. He petitioned for reinstatement of his ancestors' possessions stating he had, when banished, fifty-nine lordships, twenty-eight thousand sheep, one thousand oxen, forty mares, one hundred and sixty horses, two thousand hogs, three thousand bullocks, forty tons of wine, six hundred bacons; armor and jewels valued at ten thousand pounds.

Thomas le Despencer married Constance Plantagenet. (Mrs. Marie [Owens] Crerar's Royal Descents from William the Conqueror XI; and Charlemagne XXV.)

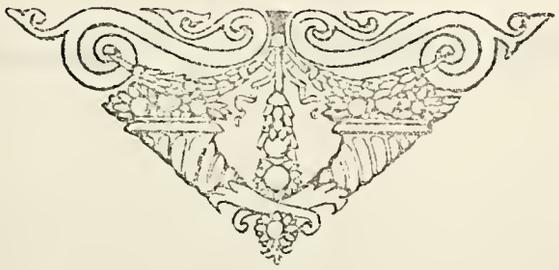
(*Ibid.* H. B. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* No IV.)

Le DESPENCER

IX

ISABEL le DESPENCER, daughter of Thomas and Constance (Plantagenet) le Despencer, married (first) Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester. (De Beauchamp XII.)

(Sir Bernard Burke: *Dormant and Extinct Peerage,* pp. 167-68. H. B. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* No. VII.)



De CLARE ARMS

Arms—Or, three chevrons gules. (Burke: *General Armory.*)

De Clare

ANY generations of distinguished men and women have borne the name Clare, being originally derived from the lordship of Clare in Suffolk.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I

GEOFFREY, natural son of Richard I, Duke of Normandy, had a son *Gilbert,* of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage,* Vol. III, p. 242.)

II

GILBERT, son of Geoffrey, was surnamed Crispin and was Earl of Brionne in Normandy. (*Ibid.*)

III

RICHARD FITZGILBERT, son of Gilbert, was born before 1035 and died in 1095. He accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and was founder of the family of De Clare there. He was called Richard FitzGilbert after Norman custom, but being rewarded by many lordships in what was known as the honor of Clare, a fortress in Suffolk. His descendants assumed this name. Richard is named in Domesday Book as holding ninety-five lordships; among them were lands in Essex, his holdings in England totaling 176 lordships or manors.

Richard FitzGilbert married Rohese Giffard, daughter of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham.

Children:

1. *Gilbert,* of whom further.
2. Robert, steward to Henry I, who married Maud St. Liz.

(G. E. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage,* Vol. III, p. 242. Sir Bernard Burke: *Dormant and Extinct Peerage,* p. 118.)

IV

GILBERT FITZRICHARD, also styled De Clare, son of Richard and Rohese (Giffard) FitzGilbert, died about 1114. He married Adeliza, daughter of Hugh, Count of Clermont.

Children:

1. *Richard,* of whom further.
2. Gilbert.
3. Walter, died without issue.
4. Hervey, a monk.
5. Baldwin.

(*Ibid.* T. C. Banks: *Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England,* Vol. III, pp. 179, 180.)

V

RICHARD de CLARE, son of Gilbert and Adeliza (FitzRichard) de Clare, became Earl of Hertford. He was slain by the Welsh on his way to Cardigan in 1135.

Richard de Clare married Alice, daughter of Ranulph, Earl of Chester.

Children:

1. Gilbert, created Earl of Hertfordshire by King Stephen.
2. *Roger,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

VI

ROGER de CLARE, son of Richard and Alice de Clare, was created Earl of Hertford and died in 1173. He took part in the Welsh wars and in 1164 was among those responsible for the Constitutions of Clarendon.

Roger de Clare married Maud de St. Hillary, daughter of James de St. Hillary.

Child:

1. *Richard,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

VII

RICHARD de CLARE, son of Roger and Maud (de St. Hillary) de Clare, third Earl of Hertford, took part with the barons against King John, and his castle at Tonbridge was taken. He was a surety for the observance of the *Magna Charta,* in 1215, and took a leading part in the negotiations resulting in that document.

Richard de Clare married Amicia, daughter of William, Earl of Gloucester. Child:

1. *Gilbert,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

VIII

GILBERT de CLARE, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, son of Richard and Amicia de Clare, was born about 1180 and died in 1230. He inherited the earldom of Hertford from his father and that of Gloucester from his mother. Like his father, he was a surety of the *Magna Charta* and excommunicated by Pope Innocent III. He is mentioned frequently in the wars against the Welsh in that period and died on an expedition to Brittany.

Gilbert de Clare married, October 9, 1217, as her first husband, Isabel Mareschal or Marshall.

Children:

1. *Richard,* of whom further.
2. Isabel, married Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale. (*Ibid.*)

IX

RICHARD de CLARE, sixth Earl of Hertford and second Earl of Gloucester, son of Gilbert and Isabel (Mareschall) de Clare, died in 1262-63. He married Maud de Lacy, daughter of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and *Magna Charta* Baron. Richard was the father of three children. (*Ibid.*)

X

GILBERT de CLARE, son of Richard (3) and Maud (de Lacy) de Clare, was seventh Earl of Hertford and third Earl of Gloucester. He died in 1295.

Upon the death of King Henry III of England, he was one of those lords who met, at the New Temple in London, to proclaim Prince Edward, who was in the Holy Land, successor to the Crown. Gilbert de Clare was the first to entertain the Prince on his return to England, with great magnificence, at his castle at Tonbridge.

Gilbert de Clare married Princess Joan of Acre, daughter of King Edward I of England. (Mrs. Marie [Owens] Crerar's Royal Descents from Charlemagne XXI; and William the Conqueror VII, Child 6.)

Children:

1. Gilbert.

2. *Alianor,* of whom further.
3. Margaret.
4. Elizabeth. (*Ibid.*)

XI

ALIANOR de CLARE, daughter of Gilbert and Princess Joan of Acre de Clare, married Sir Hugh (4) le Despencer. (Le Despencer V.)

(*Ibid.*)

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